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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, possible rain. Temps. 15-25 (59-77). Sunday, cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, possible rain. Temps. 14-19 (61-66). Sunday, cloudy. Slight. FRANKFURT: Saturday, cloudy, possible rain. Temps. 15-27 (59-81). ROME: Saturday, fair. Temps. 15-27 (59-81). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temps. 24-29 (75-84). Sunday, fair. Temps. 25-29 (77-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

Algeria 4.00 Dn. | India Rs. 10 | Nigeria 70 K.
Austria 13 S. | Iran 125 Rials | Norway 3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain 0.500 Dm | Israel 1.046.00 | Oman 0.600 Rials
Belgium 26 B.Fr. | Italy 600 Lire | Portugal 30 Esc.
Canada C$ 1.10 | Jordan 325 Fils | Qatar 5.50 Rials
Cyprus 350 Mills | Kenya Shs. 12.00 | Saudi Arabia 5.00 Rials
Denmark 4.25 D.Kr. | Kuwait 400 Fils | Spain 60 Ptas.
Egypt 75 P. | Lebanon £L3.00 | Sweden 3.50 S.Kr.
Eire 30 P. | Libya L.Dia. 0.25 | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland 3.50 F.M. | Luxembourg 26 L.Fr. | Tunisia 0.375 Din
France 3.50 F. | Madeira 32.5 Esc. | Turkey T.L. 37.50
Germany 1.80 D.M. | Malta 27 Cents | U.A.E. 6.00 Dirh
Great Britain 25 P. | Morocco 3.50 Dr. | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.50
Greece 35 Drs. | Netherlands 1.90 Fior. | Yugoslavia 28 D.

ood Shortages Afflict Black Africa

60 Million Face Hunger; Production Woes Continue

By Jay Ross

IROBI, June 13 (WP) — From Sudan to outh African border, more than 60 mil- women and children will experience pro- d hunger this year because of mounting problems in eastern and southern Africa. ought, or rain at the wrong time, is the diate cause, but the hunger is part of an more depressing picture as Africa falls r behind in efforts to feed itself.

UN World Food Council this month 26 countries facing abnormal food ges; 17 were in Africa. Because of high rates and stagnating production, black is the only area of the world where per- food production has declined in the last ecades, averaging a 1.3-percent annual se in the 1970s.

aid specialist estimates that in the doz- untries in eastern and southern Africa encing food problems, half of the chil- nder 7 and half of the women between d 40 will suffer abnormal hunger this The estimate, which the specialist and agree is probably conservative, means st 60 million people will be affected. n and children suffer most because in many African societies the men working in urban centers or mines are assured a source of food.

Robert Kitchen, the chief UN official in Kenya, said the food situation "is as bad as it's ever been, and deteriorating." He said the area is about 1.2 million tons short of grain, chiefly corn, the staple of the eastern African diet. That puts a strain on Western and UN food aid and has forced many of the countries to buy on the world market, using scarce foreign exchange.

In the last two decades, grain imports in black Africa have increased to 8.5 million tons from 3 million, with the cost rising to $1.8 billion. If trends continue, African import needs will increase 50 to 100 percent by 1990, according to UN estimates.

Foreign agricultural specialists point out that the current drought has exacerbated the usual farming problems in Africa. Other difficulties include government pricing policies and lack of planning, storage facilities, research and technology. In addition, frequent government emphasis on showpiece industrial projects rather than agriculture increases the exodus from the land to the cities.

The worst-hit areas are Karamoja province in northeastern Uganda, where the United Nations has taken over distribution of food because of civil unrest; parts of Tanzania; and Somalia, suffering from an influx of a million refugees from the Ogaden. Other countries with food problems include Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, all of which once exported food.

Ethiopia, where famine covered up by the government in the early 1970s led to the downfall of Haile Selassie, is once more experiencing drought in the south and central regions. The government says 5 million people face famine. Djibouti and southern Sudan also are short of food. Others affected are Mozambique, Botswana and Rwanda.

Drought, which hit all these countries in varying degrees in the last year, is only part of the problem — as illustrated by Kenya, where a 4-percent annual increase in a population now approaching 16 million means 600,000 more stomachs to fill each year.

Just a year ago, Kenya exported about 180,000 tons of corn, a move still causing political repercussions. Six months later, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Europe Launches Mideast Bid, Urging Role in Talks for PLO

EEC Asserts Obligation For Peace

By Axel Krause

VENICE, June 13 (IHT) — The nine leaders of the European Economic Community, agreeing today to undertake a new initiative for peace in the Middle East, endorsed the right to self-determination for the Palestinians and declared that the Palestinian Liberation Organization "will have to be associated" with any negotiations.

The move was regarded as the EEC's broadest declaration on the Middle East and its first significant involvement in the Mideast peacemaking process.

It also appeared to be a rejection of Carter administration pleas that Europe let the United States be the sole leader in that process.

In asserting its obligation to play a special role in working for peace in the Middle East, the EEC also stressed that the steps are intended to be complimentary to the Carter administration's diplomatic efforts. During a news conference at the end of the two-day EEC summit meeting in Venice, Premier Francesco Cossiga of Italy, the EEC president, said, "We do not want to compete with such initiatives. . . . What is essential is that all efforts converge toward a global solution."

The EEC heads of state were particularly critical of Israel in their declaration. They stressed the need for Israel to "put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967, as it has done for part of Sinai." The EEC leaders said they were convinced that Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories constitute a serious obstacle to the peace process, and added that the settlements and modifications in population and property in the territories are illegal under international law.

'Just, Balanced'

The declaration also said the EEC "will not accept any unilateral initiative to change the status" of Jerusalem. Arab East Jerusalem has been occupied by Israel since the 1967 war, when Israel declared the entire city to be the nation's capital. But a bill is pending in the Israeli parliament to formally proclaim an undivided Jerusalem to be the capital, a move that has drawn international criticism.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, who has been in the forefront among EEC leaders pressing for a strong stand on the Mideast, said after today's meeting that he considered the EEC declaration and other measures taken as "just and balanced," and added that the final declaration on the Middle East was the best statement the EEC could have made.

"The lesson here is that Europe came through on breaking new ground in the Middle East — stronger than many thought they would," said a seasoned diplomatic observer, adding, "The crucial point for Washington is that from now on, the Europeans are playing an important, permanent role in the Middle East."

In this regard, the most concrete step agreed upon by the EEC leaders will be the establishment of what the final declaration described as "the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned." The goal of such contacts, the form and timing of which have yet to be defined, was described as being "to ascertain the position of the various parties with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, center, with his foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, left, and West German leader Helmut Schmidt at the start of the Venice EEC summit.

ul Chief nals Halt Reforms

James P. Sterba

June 13 (NYT) — South resident Choi Kyu Hah for the first time publicly that his nation's political will stop short of the free democracy demanded by o include some of the fea- e authoritarian rule of the dent Park Chung Hee fa- army generals now admin- e country under martial

sident, in a 35-minute ad- e nation, also said a "pu- campaign," being con- Lt. Gen. Chon Too the Martial Law Com- be expanded from the corrupt government offi- adicate various social ills erative trends" as well as ity on the campuses."

oi's statements, his first rmy's crackdown on stu- onstrators and rioters in wo weeks ago, were inter- some Western diplomats n observers as the begin- government campaign to outh Korea's 37 million accept a form of govern- will stop short of the cracy widely hoped for asly promised.

omising to accelerate the nal revision process and isions to voters in a na- endum, Mr. Choi con- at those persons and wed to participate in the likely to be carefully cir- to prevent "extreme the national consensus or asion and disorder."

No Reaction

as no available reaction who only a few weeks themselves to be major for power, since they are ition or under house ar- sult of a May 17 martial own. But it was widely at Kim Jong Pil, head of ark's once-ruling Demo- ublican Party who was corruption charges, and ung, a Park regime critic a charges of fomenting rest, would not be al- rticipate in elections.

ot clear whether Kim president of the oppo- Democratic Party, who use arrest, would be al- ay a part.

s to be the consensus of n and Asian diplomats Gen. Chon, despite his wants the army to con- ide the political process ation both through the eriod and after a new ion takes over by the xt June, as Mr. Choi esterday with the provi- ocial stability is main-

e is serious doubt s military overseers can d elect — in a reason-

ed on Page 2, Col. 4)

Inside
WEEKEND:
For composer Thomson, the music (and the impertinence) never stops.
Page 7W.

Auto Strikes Reported in Russia

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, June 13 (WP) — Large-scale walkouts by workers protesting poor food supplies crippled two key Soviet auto factories for three days last month in job actions virtually without precedent in modern Soviet history, reliable sources said today.

According to unofficial sources who cannot be named, vehicle production at the Tolyatti auto works and the Gorki auto and truck plant was stopped or seriously slowed by wildcat strikes that rippled through the two complexes in central Russia on May 6, 7, and 8. In all, more than 200,000 may have joined the walkouts.

As reconstructed from scattered but credible reports reaching Moscow, the walkouts began May 6 at Tolyatti when about 70,000 assembly line workers, disgruntled over continued food shortages, joined a sudden strike by city bus drivers who were angered by management demands for more work without extra pay.

The Tolyatti factory, 650 miles from Moscow on the Volga river, is the Soviet auto industry's principal supplier, making 700,000 Russian Fiat 124 compacts, or more than half all Soviet cars, each year.

The next day, thousands of workers at the Gorki complex, on the Volga 300 miles northwest of Tolyatti, reportedly also stayed off the job because of food shortages.

The Tolyatti walkout may have lasted only one day before authorities ended it by rushing in extra food and backing the bus drivers in their fight with management. But the Gorki walkout lasted two days, sources say, with at least four arrests.

• News Blackout

The official Soviet news media have not mentioned these episodes, and a Tolyatti city official told a Western correspondent that such an allegation was "a provocative anti-Soviet statement."

Communist Party ideology does not permit strikes since they challenge both the state's authority and the precept that leadership and proletariat are united. Soviet trade unions oversee worker benefits and help the party set and fulfill production norms. Strikes are rare under these circumstances.

Food supplies, always stretched thin here in spring months, have been unusually short throughout European Russia and Siberia this spring. The reasons include an extra-long winter, depleted fodder for dairy herds and probable effects of the U.S. grain embargo and state stockpiling for the July Olympics in Moscow.

The pinch has been sharpest in milk and dairy products, which are about 6 percent below last year's totals. Significantly, Sovietskaya Rossiya on May 23 front-paged a denunciation of severe under-production of these items in the central Volga oblasts around the Tolyatti complex.

Some dissident sources consider these reports highly exaggerated and say that they could normally expect to hear of such troubles, but had not.

The Tolyatti bus drivers are said to have walked out last year as well, when about 200 drivers refused to work on Aug. 10 because of sharp differences with their managers. Buses are the main transport for the workers, who are housed in high-rise complexes about 10 miles from the plant. Thousands of workers went on foot to their jobs, it is said, but last month supported the drivers by staying home and pressing their own grievances over food.

Job action by Soviet workers are rare and never officially reported. The most serious strike known in the West occurred in June, 1962, at Novocherkassk in southern Russia, where locomotive and textile workers struck protesting food price hikes. Khrushchev ordered in troops and hundreds may have been killed.

U.S. to Station F-4 Jets in Egypt

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — The Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Lew Allen Jr., disclosed yesterday that the United States intends to deploy F-4 Phantom jet fighters to Egypt as the first step in a long-range plan to establish land-based air power in the Middle East and Gulf region.

Air Force officers said that a squadron of 12 of the supersonic fighters would be dispatched to operate from Cairo West airfield for 90 days starting next month. About 400 pilots, crew members, operations and intelligence specialists, technicians, and logistics personnel are scheduled to go.

Gen. Allen said that the squadron would gain the experience of operating in that region and would train with Egyptian forces. The Egyptian Air Force, which had been trained and equipped by the Soviet Union, recently began purchasing F-4s from the United States.

The general was also explicit about the wider reasons for the deployment. He said that "our capability to deploy to the Gulf will be seen by the Soviet Union as real and improving."

The United States already has sea-based air power in the region aboard two aircraft carriers in the Arabian Sea. About 20 other naval ships also are there. In addition, seven cargo ships with weapons, ammunition, food and supplies for 12,000 Marines are due to arrive next month at Diego Garcia, in the Indian Ocean.

Periodic Deployment

Gen. Allen said that the Air Force would deploy other aircraft to Egypt periodically in the future for training and for exercises with the Egyptian Air Force. He said that they would include F-15 Eagles, a fighter superior to the F-4, F-111 bombers and possibly B-52 strategic bombers.

A primary objective, he said, was to obtain what he called "an increasing tolerance" from nations in that region to the presence of U.S. air power. He emphasized that this would be a "delicate task of diplomacy" to achieve, since many nations are anxious not to be closely tied to the United States.

The general said that achieving "constructive security arrangements" with Saudi Arabia was particularly important. Access to bases there would put U.S. aircraft in the middle of the Gulf region.

The Air Force chief of staff also said that he hoped that U.S. combat planes would soon have access to air bases in Oman, at the mouth of the Gulf. The United States and Oman have agreed on such access, but the Omani government wants to go slow on implementing it.

The United States also is negotiating for access to air bases and seaports in Kenya and Somalia. Gen. Allen said that these countries also were under consideration for possible deployments in the future.

The Air Force has sent combat aircraft into the Gulf region before, but only sporadically. A squadron of F-15s went to Saudi Arabia early last year, but they were unarmed. Since this year, command and control aircraft, known as AWACS, have rotated in and out of Egypt. They would be vital in controlling strikes by F-4s and other attack planes.

Congress Approves Compromise Budget, Precariously Balanced, for Coming Year

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — The House and Senate resolved their differences over the 1981 budget yesterday and approved a precariously balanced compromise budget of $613.6 billion that almost everyone expects will end up deeply in the red.

Also approved was a final 1980 budget of $572.6 billion with a deficit of $47 billion, $24 billion more than initially projected.

A fragile, bipartisan budget coalition collapsed in the House, which approved the compromise by a party-line vote of 205 to 195. Republicans promptly labeled the document a Democratic budget and indicated that it would be a campaign issue this fall.

The compromise was opposed by all but 10 Republicans, the minority party contending that the spending plan was not really balanced, failed to provide a tax cut and shortchanged national defense. It also was opposed by 55 liberal Democrats, who contended that it provided too much for defense and not enough for social programs.

In the Senate, bipartisanship prevailed, and the budget was easily approved by a vote of 61 to 26.

Experts consider the budget part charade, part reality — charade because the spending and revenue figures will undoubtedly change with economic conditions. But it is real because it sets legislative spending priorities.

'Discipline' Argued

In floor debates, the chairmen of the House and Senate budget committees appealed to their colleagues not to destroy the six-year-old budget process, in which Congress committed itself to fiscal discipline. "If we fail to adopt this budget resolution, we will have failed in our effort to maintain discipline over our spending," said Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., chairman of the House committee.

But Rep. Edwin Bethune, R-Ark., chairman of the Republican freshmen, asked, "Why save the budget process? It's never produced a balanced budget. It has no integrity."

In the Senate, Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., said, "Under the budget process, we have demonstrably reversed the trend of federal spending. . . . This budget is not constructed exactly in the way any one senator would have chosen, but this budget sets sound priorities. It establishes stringent, unprecedented restraints on the federal purse strings."

The budget compromise effected only cosmetic changes that the House had previously rejected. It did not reduce military outlays of $153.7 billion, but did shave $800 million off military budget authority — funds that are committed but not all spent during the fiscal year — and reallocated that money for domestic programs.

It also took $300 million from an imaginary surplus and reallocated it for income security and transportation.

The House originally had earmarked $147.9 billion for military outlays, compared with the 155.7 billion wanted by the Senate, which would have offset this increase with reductions in social programs.

Although the compromise changes were slight, they were enough to lose Republican support. House Republicans also complained that they had not participated in the negotiations to break a 10-day deadlock between House and Senate conferees.

"I was never invited to the conference," said Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, ranking minority member of the Budget Committee. "None of the members on our side were ever invited to the conference. Let's get rid of the idea that this is some sort of bipartisan effort. It is not."

"The American people have a right to know that this Democratic budget will inflict the highest tax burden in the history of the nation," said Rep. Bud Shuster, R-Pa., chairman of the Republican conference.

Moderate Democrats and many liberals who had previously opposed the budget reversed themselves, however, more than compensating for the loss of Republican votes.

Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., whose previous opposition had proved

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Hostages Held For Ransom in A Milan Bank

MILAN, June 13 (UPI) — Three would-be bank robbers today forced their way into the central offices of the Bank of Rome, took about 25 persons hostage and threatened to kill them if a ransom was not paid, police said.

The three intruders burst into the bank offices in late afternoon and, took the hostages into a second floor armor-plated strong room at gunpoint, according to police.

Police said the bandits were demanding a large amount of money — they would not specify the amount — and a helicopter to leave the city. About 80 riot-equiped police surrounded the building and blocked the streets leading to it. Police were negotiating with the bandits by telephone.

Officers said that the hostages included bank employes and customers, and that several of them had been forced to put on face masks similar to those of their captors to dissuade police sharpshooters.

Botha Reports Big Strike Against Guerrillas' Base

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, June 13 (NYT) — The government disclosed today that ground troops and aircraft from bases in the disputed territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) struck deep into Angola this week, with casualties on both sides that were among the highest in the decade-and-a-half-old guerrilla war.

Prime Minister P.W. Botha told Parliament that 16 South African troops were killed in the operation, which he said had destroyed the operational headquarters of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the guerrilla force trying to end South African rule in the territory. Mr. Botha claimed that more than 200 guerrillas had been killed in the strike and said that more than 100 tons of Communist-made equipment used by the insurgents had fallen into South African hands.

The prime minister, who serves also as defense minister, indicated that the operation was continuing as he spoke. His statement signaled that the invasion had lasted at least two or three days, making it the most elaborate strike since a force of several hundred men attacked a guerrilla complex in Angola on May 4, 1978, killing at least 600 blacks.

'Shock Attack'

The operation, described by Mr. Botha as a "shock attack," seemed certain to provoke renewed anger at the United Nations, which claims jurisdiction over South-West Africa, the colonial name for the semi-desert territory. Through the United States and other Western intermediaries, the UN has been trying to bring the South Africans and the guerrillas together to work toward independence under black majority rule for the territory.

The bid for a peace agreement gained fresh momentum after Britain succeeded in bringing majority rule and independence to Rhodesia in April. But Western diplomats here feared that the South African attack could set back the progress toward a cease-fire among the warring parties and the black states backing the guerrillas, principally Angola. Only last week, the "front-line" black states, meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, had renewed their support for the UN's efforts to forge a peaceful solution.

A month ago, South Africa forwarded a cautiously worded reply to UN proposals for a demilitarized zone 62 miles wide that would straddle the length of the 1,000-mile desert frontier between South-West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

East, West Germany Cautiously Move to Improve Ties

Emphasis on Cooperation Seen a Result of Increased World Tensions

By John Vinocur

BERLIN (NYT) — East and West Germany are moving closer together, their improving relations an inverted mirror held up to the reality of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the East-West tensions it has caused.

Visits between government officials have increased in pace since the beginning of the year, producing unusually friendly statements, and joint, long-term projects are being accelerated.

Both sides acknowledge the trend — "Relations are unusually good," a West German Cabinet minister said after a visit to East Germany last month — but they are more cautious in explaining it.

Analysts who watch the two countries here regard the development, in some respects, as a natural evolution. They also believe that the new emphasis on talking and cooperating probably has a lot to do with fear on both sides that further worsening of the international climate would mean curtailment of their ties. Some of the analysts even consider that the trend is a possible indication of how pessimistically both East and West Germany look at the world situation.

Seen from the East German side, the concern for stepping up contact has an almost entirely economic basis. West Germans paid East Germany $857 million in 1979 in visa fees and highway tolls and are paying another $1.25 billion for new highway projects.

Without West German hard currency payments, East Germany would lose its most significant source of Western currency, which is needed to improve the productivity of its industry. Without it, there would be the likelihood of a decline in living standards and the real threat of unrest within the population.

The talks last month between Volker Hauff, the West German minister for technology and research, and Kurt Hager, a member of the East German Politburo, dealt, in part, with longer-term projects including the construction of power stations by the West Germans in East Germany and the possibility of East Germany supplying electric power to West Berlin.

The conversations appeared so successful and friendly to Mr. Hager that he described them as "a beam of light." The talks were well-covered by West German television, especially shots of animated conversation and glasses clinking in toasts.

The meeting followed the visit, at the height of East-West ill feeling about Afghanistan, of another Politburo member, Gunter Mittag, to Bonn, where he met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Last month, Mr. Schmidt had an 80-minute conversation in Belgrade with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, at Tito's funeral. Afterward, the chancellor's aides indicated Mr. Schmidt was considering a trip to East Germany later in the year.

'Center of Peace'

Statements following the conversations showed that both sides seemed to want to keep away from the tensions and rivalries of their biggest allies. Mr. Honecker said, "Europe must remain a center of peace," a line that could fit in any of the West German chancellor's speeches.

From Mr. Schmidt's viewpoint, improving relations with East Germany can only bring him domestic political advantage. For many West Germans, all efforts along these lines fulfill a kind of moral obligation to improve the living conditions of the average East German and draw the countries together. Election year speech-making by the Bonn coalition parties is heavy with references to their success in that direction.

Some reserves about the trend can occasionally be heard, however, from neighbors and allies. French diplomats are known to watch closely for signs of movement in inter-German relations toward reunification, using as a watchword the statement by Francois Mauriac, the writer, "that I love Germay so much, I am overjoyed that there are two." The same attitude is sometimes expressed, and occasionally with more vigor, by Polish officials.

U.S. diplomats tend to regard the current phase of rapprochement without much concern. But other Westerners have suggested that Mr. Honecker's expressions of friendliness toward the West Germans could not come without prior checks with the Soviet Union, and that they fit in with the Soviet tactic of trying to ease West Germany away from the Atlantic alliance and into a more neutralist position.

Criticism within West Germany has come mainly from members of the Christian Democratic opposition, who point out that all the talking has done nothing to remove the Berlin Wall, the automatic shooting devices along the length of the border between the two countries, and the East German government's refusal to let its citizens under 65 travel to the West.

UN Extends Stay Of Cyprus Force

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 13 (Reuters) — The Security Council approved today a six-month extension of the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

The vote was 14-0. China did not participate, reflecting its attitude toward UN peacekeeping operations. Without the extension, the mandate would have expired on Sunday.

The force has been on duty in Cyprus since March, 1964, in reaction to fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Displeased U.S. Reviews Ties With Korea

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — The United States has postponed indefinitely a high-level economic delegation to South Korea and put all aspects of relations with that country, except its basic security commitment, under active review as a sign of displeasure toward the new military-dominated leadership there, high-ranking Carter administration officials said yesterday.

In interviews with The New York Times, the officials said they had no doubt that Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan was planning either to assume power himself or to have a man of his own choice do so, despite continued American private and public exhortations for a return to the period of liberalization that followed last October's assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

The officials said that the U.S. ambassador, William Gleysteen Jr., had told Gen. Chon and other Korean leaders that the United States believed the direction they were taking was fundamentally wrong, would cause political instability and weaken the country internally and externally.

To show the American unhappiness, the Koreans have been told, officials said, that the entire relationship is under review, the only exception being security ties. They said there would be no threat to withdraw any of the 39,000 American troops because of the possibility that North Korea might be tempted to undertake a military operation against the South.

So far, as a result of the on-going review, the following steps have already been taken, officials said:

- A mission headed by Bruce Llewellyn, president of the Overseas Private Investment Corp., an independent agency, originally set for early this month, was postponed indefinitely to show that the United States was not encouraging new investment at this time. Another economic group, headed by John Moore Jr., chairman of the Export-Import Bank, was allowed to proceed as planned to prevent undue concern in banking circles that could have further undermined South Korea's weakened economy.
- Votes for two loans for South Korea, one for $54 million in the Asian Development Bank for a port project in Inchon, and another for $10 million in the International Finance Corp. for industrial development, were postponed at the request of the United States, which now is deciding whether it should abstain as a sign of displeasure when they come up again at each agency in about two weeks.
- A routine meeting of the South Korean Foreign Ministry strategic planners with the State Department's Policy Planning office was postponed because the atmosphere for talks was not right.

Officials said that any visits by high-level U.S. officials must now be approved by an interagency group headed by Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Scheduled Visit

One visit that has been approved is that of Gen. E.C. Meyer, Army chief of staff, to inspect the American troops in South Korea, officials said.

The United States has a major economic and military relationship with South Korea that extends into virtually every area, officials said. "The message we want to get across is that it is not business as usual between our two countries," a senior State Department official said.

One official said that the United States was also examining whether to go ahead with the promised sale of F-16 fighters to South Korea, something that was agreed to in principle last year by this country as a successor to the F-4 and F-5Es, the mainstays of South Korea's Air Force.

"This is a gray area," one official said. "We don't want to do anything to jeopardize South Korea's security, but it is questionable whether the South Korans really need the F-16, or even can afford it."

A major problem, officials said, is the ability to tell with accuracy what is happening within South Korea. The actions of the military, headed by Gen. Chon, who has gradually taken effective behind-the-scenes power, are often obscured, they said.

Recommendations

Much depends on the recommendations of Mr. Gleysteen and his staff, they said. Two special emissaries were sent by the State Department in recent days. They are Evelyn Colbert, a deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and Robert Rich, director of Korean affairs in the State Department. In addition, about 20 outsiders, with experience, have been asked for their views, officials said.

The officials said that given the security importance of Korea and the American national interest in having a stable government in Seoul, there has never been any thought of cutting off military sales. South Korea receives no economic aid, except some subsidized food. It buys about $1 billion yearly in agricultural products.

"We don't control the events in Korea," one official said. And there was no certainty that the steps being taken now will have any effect on the new military rulers, officials said. "Certainly, we don't expect any immediate short-term results," one official said.

The hope is for American pressure over a long period of time to persuade the military to return to the more open political system promised last fall.

EEC Urges Role in Peace Talks for PLO

(Continued from Page 1)

respect to the principles set out in this declaration."

Refusing to be drawn out on specifics, including whether contacts would involve the PLO and, if so, in what manner, Mr. Cossiga said the contacts will follow "the normal formula . . . the normal way Europe expresses itself." He and other EEC officials said this means that the initiatives likely will be initiated by the EEC president. Mr. Cossiga is relinquishing the six-month, rotating office July 1. He is expected to be succeeded by Premier Pierre Werner of Luxembourg.

There were repeated references to the Palestinian question in the final declaration. The Palestinian people "must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise its right to self-determination," the declaration said.

Diplomatic observers said that while the concept of self-determination was not new in Western usage, it was the first time that it had been evoked by EEC leaders.

'All Parties'

Stressing that the achievement of the EEC objectives would require the "involvement and support of all the parties concerned," the declaration went on to say that the principles it contained applied "to all the parties concerned, and thus [to] the Palestinian people and to the PLO, which will have to be associated with the negotiations."

The basic justification for the EEC initiative stemmed from "the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East," the declaration said, adding that those links obliged the EEC nations to play a special role, "and now requires them to work in a more concrete way toward peace."

The nine leaders noted that growing tensions in the Middle East "constitute a serious danger and render a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever."

The summit meeting also took up a range of other key issues, including lagging economic growth in the EEC, recycling of oil surpluses and increasing cooperation with developing countries in the framework of the so-called North-South dialogue.

These and related issues will be taken up again — and may become the focal points of further refinement and proposals — during the June 22-23 economic summit in Venice between the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

Concern on Oil

In what was generally regarded by observers as increasingly strong language, the EEC statement expressed concern about continuing price increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and "the economic and political tensions to which these have given rise."

But the leaders did not produce any new intiatives on recycling oil surpluses, saying simply that recycling could "in the short term attenuate the negative effects of these imbalances" of payments. The statement concluded: "The private capital market has an essential contribution to make," which "must be backed up by development of the role of international financial institutions."

The EEC leaders issued separate statements on Afghanistan and Lebanon. They took note of the intensified conflict in Afghanistan, saying that it represents "the genuinely national nature of the resistence," and again said that Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan, with the major powers guaranteeing that the country remain a neutral, nonaligned state.

The nine reiterated their "total solidarity" with Lebanon and appealed to all parties concerned to put an end to acts liable to affect Lebanon's "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the authority of its government."

The statement further pledged that the EEC will support any action likely to guarantee the return of peace to Lebanon, which has been torn by factional fighting among Christians and Moslems and has been the site of artillery battles between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed Christian militiamen. The EEC leaders failed to agree on a candidate to succeed Roy Jenkins, whose term as EEC Commission president expires at the end of this year.

There will not be another EEC summit for at least six months, Mr. Jenkins said. He added that among issues raised in Venice that will be pursued in coming months was the so-called structural reform question, encompassing examining EEC budget procedures in the context of expanded membership — notably Spain and Portugual — as well as possible reform of the controversial Common Agriculture Policy.

Flat 'No' From Israel

JERUSALEM, June 13 (Reuters) — Israel flatly rejects any participation by the PLO in Mideast peace negotiations, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said tonight. He was quoted by the state-owned television network as saying:

"Israel is not surprised by the declaration. I repeat what I told the Europeans earlier this week. Israel totally rejects the PLO's participation in peace negotiations. The PLO itself has repeatedly declared its firm opposition to peace." Mr. Shamir described the declaration as a compromise between the various stands of the nine EEC leaders.

He said the Israeli Cabinet would discuss the declaration at its weekly meeting Sunday, after which an official government statement is expected.

U.S. Repeats Objection

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said after the EEC announced its declaration that the United States will continue to rule out direct participation of the PLO in Mideast talks until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Mr. Muskie said at a news conference that he could not judge on the possibility of an "association" of the PLO with the negotiations. Earlier in the news conference, he said, "We are not trying to keep the PLO out of the talks," but he repeated that the PLO would have to give up any idea of destroying the state of Israel before the United States would consent to PLO participation.

Egypt Hails Statement

CAIRO, June 13 (Reuters) — Egypt welcomed the EEC statement tonight, with Foreign Minister Butros Ghali calling it "a contribution to the peace process." Mr. Ghali said the principles and goals of the statement corresponded to those of Egypt. "They are within the framework of the Camp David peace accords," he added.

PLO: Declaration Vague

BEIRUT, June 13 (Reuters) — A PLO spokesman called the declaration vague and unspecific tonight, and said it showed that Western European countries could not take an independent line from Washington.

"This statement is nothing more than a call on the PLO to go along with Camp David," the spokesman said.

Egypt Expects a Long Stall In Autonomy Negotiations

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, June 13 (WP) — Despite the prospect of resuming negotiations soon, the Egyptian government appears resigned to months of stagnation in the Palestinian autonomy talks while President Carter is caught up in his re-election campaign.

The current flurry of diplomatic activity, Egyptian officials emphasize, is designed only to arrange a meeting in Washington to discuss the possibility of further meetings on the subject of autonomy itself.

In any case, diplomats in Cairo say, the sense of urgency attributed to the Washington meeting grows more from a desire to upstage European discussion of the Middle East at Venice than from any realistic expectations in Washington, Jerusalem or Cairo that new negotiations will move closer to agreement anytime soon.

President Anwar Sadat recently told a visiting diplomat that in his judgment Mr. Carter cannot afford to take any new initiatives to break the talks deadlock during his election campaign. This assessment reflects the Egyptian view that the Carter administration must come forward with its own plan and force Israel to accept it if the autonomy talks are to rise out of their stall.

Some Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials also see another reason for accepting delay. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, they say, is unlikely to budge from the tough stand he has taken on the West Bank and settlements, particularly in light of the recent violence there. For that reason, they add, Egypt could come out ahead if it allowed the talks to drone on for a while in hopes Mr. Begin's government will collapse and be replaced by a Labor Party Cabinet more amenable to compromise.

For despite the personal friendship between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, there are signs the Egyptian leader is growing irritated with his Israeli counterpart's refusal to make a gesture on the settlements.

A recent diplomatic visitor to Vice President Hosny Mubarak, who is known for faithful reflections of Mr. Sadat's views, came away surprised at the vehemence of criticism directed at Israeli policies and Mr. Begin's leadership, particularly on the settlements.

"He was so strong," the diplomat recalled. "He was pounding on the table."

The Cairo press also has adopted a sharper tone toward Israel recently. Observers have concluded that the president let it be known he no longer is holding editors to his earlier orders for careful treatment of Mr. Begin and his government.

Bow Toward Saudis

At the same time, Mr. Sadat has ordered the Egyptian press to tone down criticism of his Arab opponents, particularly Saudi Arabia. The president himself has expressed determination to renounce his previous goading of the Saudis — although at times he still cannot resist — and strongly condemned the television movie, "Death of a Princess," in what was interpreted as a bow toward the Saudis, who found it offensive.

Some reports here say contacts have increased with the Saudis recently through unofficial envoys from both sides, and this has led to speculation that Mr. Sadat could be preparing a spectacular gesture designed to heal Saudi-Egyptian relations. One Asian diplomat said he was present when Mr. Mubarak took a telephone call from a member of the Saudi royal family this week and Mr. Sadat's confidant, Anis Mansour, simultaneously floated a rumor in his magazine, "October," that the Egyptian president might be willing to travel to Jidda for a reconciliation.

But Saudis and Egyptians alike deny any such trip is possible and dismiss suggestions that the continuing contacts signal any change in the estrangement that has marked ties between Cairo and Riyadh since the peace treaty with Israel.

In the meantime, Mr. Sadat is known to feel that the United States, Egypt and Israel must keep up an appearance of movement in the autonomy dispute even if hope is dim for any real progress. Agreement is expected before long, consequently, on resumption of formal talks, suspended since May 8.

Seoul Leader Sets Limits On Political Liberalization

(Continued from Page 1)

ably fair contest — their own man, even Gen. Chon.

It was a blatantly rigged election in 1960 that turned the public against Syngman Rhee and led to his overthrow. Thus there was some informed speculation that Kim Young Sam, the opposition party leader who has become widely known to ordinary Koreans, might be allowed to emerge as a candidate whom the military found popular enough to be elected and maleable enough to be controlled.

Optimistic View

This, however, was an optimistic view based on the notion that Gen. Chon in the coming weeks would begin to recognize what the foreign legations and educated Koreans perceived to be a deeply felt yearning on the part of the Korean populace for post-Park regime liberalization.

Sources in contact with South Korea's student leadership, or at least that portion of it that went underground to escape arrest following the May 17 crackdown, said students would most likely sttempt to mount some form of street protest soon to show their displeasure of Mr. Choi's speech.

In his speech Mr. Choi urged a middle road between pro-Park generals and pro-democracy students by saying that factions should not persist in an "all or nothing attitude." He added, "It would be a grave error to break our historical continuity or to deny the past in its entirety," a reference to the Park regime's 18-year reign.

After referring to political development as "the demand of our time," the president said that any continued attempts to hold rallies or riots would be "met with heavy punishment."

Muskie Welcomes Announcement

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — Secretary of State Edmund Muskie today welcomed President Choi's announcement that South Korea would allow elections and a constitutional referendum. Mr. Muskie noted that the South Korean plan calls for the installation of a new elected government next June, after a constitutional referendum in October. "It's good to have that kind of verbalization of the government's objectives, but I think we will not be in a position to judge it until we see what happens," he said.



Canadian Press

Mujahaddin supporters help friend injured by Islamic rightists during clashes Thursday at Tehran rally called by the Mujahaddin.

1 Dead, Hundreds Injured In Clashes at Tehran Rally

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 13 — At least one person was killed and hundreds injured yesterday in clashes between Mujahaddin supporters and Moslem fundamentalists. It was unclear whether they had been injured by revolutionary guards sent in to halt the rioting, although the Interior Ministry, in a statement tonight, criticized the revolutionary guards for their actions during the rioting.

A Mujahaddin spokesman said that 13 of the casualties had gunshot wounds and the rest mainly stone and knife injuries. No precise casualty toll could be established. The Mujahaddin, a leftist Islamic group, said 400 supporters were injured while hospitals said they treated 300 persons last night. The fatality was a 16-year-old schoolboy shot in the leg who died from loss of blood.

The 30,000 Mujahaddin supporters attending a rally in central Tehran were attacked yesterday by several thousand Hezbolahi, or Moslem fundamentalists. The rally was called to mark the killing of a Mujahaddin supporter by gunmen earlier this week. Revolutionary guards were sent in to halt the disturbances.

Deputy Interior Minister Mostafa Mir-Salim, in a statement carried by state radio, criticized the revolutionary guards saying that they had started shooting and launching tear-gas without regard for the effects of their action, which resulted in the wounding of people.

Mr. Mir-Salim said the rally had been sanctioned by the authorities and security had been entrusted to unarmed police, not to the para-military revolutionary guards. His statement appeared to contradict an Interior Ministry spokesman who earlier said revolutionary guards had intervened with orders to separate the two sides by firing in the air, and that "if anyone was hit, it was unintentional."

In Oslo, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who held private talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh yesterday, today denied a report by the Swedish news agency quoting him as saying that the Socialist International had agreed to a plan for negotiations on the hostages. Mr. Kreisky said the Socialist International was anxious to continue its contacts with Iranian leaders in an effort to resolve the crisis between the United States and Iran. "But there is no plan about the release of the hostages," he said.

In another development, Western travelers arriving from the Gulf area said that the Soviet Union has hastily constructed an airstrip suitable for troop transport planes only 80 miles north of the border of Iran. Western military sources who analyzed the reports said the airstrip, located in Soviet Azerbaidzhan bordering northwestern Iran, appears to be part of of a major new troop staging area.

Carter Bars Military Action

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI) — President Carter said today that he is currently not considering any military action against Iran and has no new ideas on how to free the 53 U.S. hostages.

At this stage, he said, the "best avenue is through a multitude of diplomatic and economic efforts being made through the United Nations and through other countries to convince the Iranians that it is counterproductive for them to continue to hold these innocent people." Mr. Carter made the comments in an interview with Italian correspondents.

"Military measures are not being considered," the president added.

U.S. May Ask UN Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 13 (NYT) — Donald McHenry, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has proposed that the Carter administration return to the Security Council to seek the release of the hostages in Iran, American sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr. McHenry is understood to believe that last month's decision by the International Court of Justice provided Washington with a good opportunity to demonstrate again that the world's governments want the U.S. captives freed. The view is that the council should be asked to adopt a resolution urging Iran to comply with the World Court's call for the release of the hostages.

60 Million Africans to Go Hungry in '81

(Continued from Page 1)

country was desperately seeking to buy corn at a higher price on the world market. By January, Kenya was down to a nine-day supply.

The shortage was so severe that Kenya had to renege on a swap, worked out through the United Nations, to provide 8,000 tons of corn for Karamoja, in Uganda, in return for a similar amount of wheat last fall. It was the first time a country had ever defaulted on a UN exchange agreement.

Kenyan officials refuse to talk about the swap or, indeed, any aspect of their food problems. One official did say privately that the problem was a "political drought," a reference to lack of agricultural planning and to allegations of corruption.

There are unconfirmed reports that about 60,000 tons of the corn was exported illegally, kept on ships at sea for about 10 weeks and then reimported at a price of $60 more per ton. That would reap a profit of $3.6 million.

The heart of the problem, however, is that the Kenyan government did not anticipate that the 1979-80 crop would decline to 1.3 million tons from bumper harvests in the past few years of about 2 million. Part of the reason for the decline was the failure of the "small rains" in late 1979. Then the monsoon rains came six weeks late this year, which will be a factor in next year's crop.

But the major culprit, according to foreign specialists, is the government's pricing policy. Faced with a glut in which corn rotted for lack of storage the previous two years, the government lowered the price from about $11 for a 200-pound bag to less than $9.

Farmers then shifted about 60 percent of their acreage from corn to more profitable sugar cane and other products. The price for this year's crop, still on the stalk, has been set at $12.30 a bag.

Kenya must import about 300,000 tons of grain before the new harvest comes in, starting in November. President Daniel Arap Moi arranged for about 100,000 tons of food aid from the United States during a recent visit to Washington. Much of the rest is being bought from South Africa, but for political reasons, Kenya says it is imported from Mozambique, which is itself suffering shortages.

For Kenya, however, there is one major difference from some of the other countries. Although the shortage of corn has caused grumbling, there is plenty of other food. Elsewhere, such as Karamoja, much of the time there is nothing.

U.K. Appeal Begins

LONDON, June 13 (AP) — British relief agencies began a £3-million appeal last night for eastern Africa. The British Disasters Emergency Committee, an organization of relief agencies, said there is increasing evidence that at least 10 million people in northern Uganda and Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan are suffering because of famine, drought and disease. In Karamoja, officials estimate, 400 to 500 people die every day.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Congressman Indicted on Bribery Charges

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP) — A federal grand jury today ind Rep. John Jenrette Jr., D-S.C., on charges he took a bribe from FBI u cover agents posing as representatives of an Arab businessmen who ed a legislative favor. He is the third House member to be indicted result of the political corruption investigation known as Abscam.

The indictment said that Rep. Jenrette and a Richmond, Va., busi man, John Stowe, received $50,000 after the congressman agreed to sor an immigration bill that would allow the fictitious Arab busines to remain in the United States. Mr. Stowe was the contact who arra meetings last December between Rep. Jenrette and the agents, the in ment said.

In a related development the speaker of the Texas House of Repres tives and three other men were indicted by a Houston federal grand yesterday on fraud, conspiracy and racketeering charges that grew o an undercover inquiry by the FBI into organized crime, labor rackete and political corruption in the Southwest. The indictment named Wayne Clayton, the speaker of the Texas House; L.G. Moore, a union official in Houston; and two Austin lawyers, Donald Ray and dall Wood.

Spanish Government Defeats Censure Moti

MADRID, June 13 (Reuters) — Spain's centrist government, whic feated an opposition censure motion at the end of May, has nar survived a new challenge to its authority in parliament.

With a single vote margin, 163 to 162, the ruling Union of the Dem ic Center party last night defeated opposition proposals to chang country's law on referendums. The aim of the Socialist, Communis Andalusian proposals was to clear a legal path for holding a referend the poor southern province of Almeria.

Almeria was the only one of the eight Andalusian provinces that to vote by an absolute majority to take a rapid constitutional route to home rule. Its failure to reach the required majority meant that, existing regulations, the whole of Andalusia must follow the slower w autonomy, which the government favors.

Russians Reportedly Shell Afghan Villages

NEW DELHI, June 13 (UPI) — Soviet fighter-bombers backed by range artillery have bombarded mountain villages outside Kabul to de suspected rebel hideouts, a report from the Afghan capital said today.

Afghan troops battled Moslem rebels yesterday in the Paghman M tains, forcing hundreds of villagers to flee into Kabul along the hig that connects the capital to the Soviet Union, the Press Trust of India quoting "a highly reliable report from Kabul."

The Russians have bombarded and shelled all the villages and res tial places from Paghman to Pul-i-Matak, a length of 30 miles, the agency said. Kabul itself is "peaceful but depressing" a Western tra said today.

Dutch Ship Loads Nuclear Waste in Belgiu

ZEEBRUGGE, Belgium, June 13 (Reuters) — Stringent security sures were in force here today as a Dutch ship began to load nuclear v from Belgium, Switzerland and France to be dumped in the Atl Ocean, police said.

The 1,599-ton freighter Andrea Smits arrived yesterday after t blockaded on Wednesday in a Dutch canal by environment-conscious testers. In the Netherlands it took on 1,800 tons of concrete-lined drums containing low to moderately radioactive waste from Dutch nu power stations, hospitals and laboratories.

At Zeebrugge the Andrea Smits was due to take on board 5,000 di of nuclear waste. Zeebrugge's mayor has ordered the ship to finish loa and to leave the port by tomorrow night.

5 Die, 15 Hurt in Turkish Education Prote

ANKARA, June 13 (AP) — Five youths died and at least 15 pe were injured in fighting last night in the Aegean port city of Izm students around the country protested against the Turkish educatio tem, police reported.

In Ankara, 180 youths were arrested while mounting posters and di uting leaflets to protest alleged inequality in the higher education syste

Sources said the clashes between youths and security forces in arose from opposition to a centralized university entrance examination further incidents were reported today, when the three-and-a-half-hou amination was taken by about 470,000 youths in 35 provincial centers.

Botha Reports Big Strik Against Guerrillas' Base

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa and Angola. In principle, the South Africans accepted the idea but attached several political and military conditions. Western diplomats generally welcomed the South African step as a move forward.

However, recent statements by Sam Nujoma, the guerrilla leader, have appeared to retreat from his earlier endorsement of the UN proposals, and there is now a risk that the guerrillas will see the South African strike as a fresh cause for delay.

Internal Settlement

The UN initiative, which is more than three years old, has been jeopardized by South Africa's gradual movement toward an internal settlement in South-West Africa that would devolve power on locally based blacks and whites whom Pretoria considers as the authentic leaders of the territory's 900,000 people.

South African officials have now said they will retain final legal authority over the territory while the bid for a settlement with the guerrillas continues. But in the territorial capital, Windhoek, a ministerial council, equivalant to a cabinet, is to be formed from among local leaders, moving the territory closer to self-rule. The council will be composed of blacks and whites, but a white, Dirk Mudge, was chosen chairman by the assembly in dhoek today.

In his statement to Parlia Mr. Botha said the target of th rent strike was a military co built to replace the headquarte stroyed in May, 1978. The 2 man South African Army in S West Africa generally has rest the 7,000-man guerrilla force and-run operations against c and military targets in a n strip of territory along South Africa's northern border, bu guerrilla effort has been stif by scores of East German an ban advisers.

Britain Expels Libyan Envoy After Slayings

LONDON, June 13 (AP) — ain expelled the head of the L diplomatic mission here today he said he approved of the a nation of two more Libyan living in London.

The government warned L leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi gime that "criminal actions United Kingdom must cease."

Deputy Foreign Secretary S Gilmour announced in the of Commons that Musa Kus retary of Libya's self-styled ple's Bureau" embassy here summoned to the Foreign and told that his presence wa longer in the interests of Ang byan relations."

The British move came aft Kusa was quoted in a front-pa terview with The Times of L as saying that Libyan revol aries based in Britain decide meeting Wednesday night t two of Col. Qadhafi's opp living in exile here.

"I approve of this," Mr. K portedly told The Times.

Britain expelled four Libya lomats on May 12.

Rebels Down Plan In Angola, Killing

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters) — National Union for the Tota pendence of Angola said tod its guerrilla forces shot down viet-built Antonov-26 transp craft last Sunday in southwe gola, killing 22 East Germa diers and seven other perso board.

Jeremias Chitunda, secret external coordination and a tration of the opposition grou issued a communique sayin UNITA forces captured the t Luengue, described as a ke munications center, on June



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ussia Said to Send opters to Ethiopia

OBL, June 13 (UPI) — The nion has sent sophisticated licopters to Ethiopia amid hat the Ethiopian govern- planning an attack against forces in the southeast, diplomatic sources said to-

troduction of the helicop- ips from the Soviet Union Ethiopian Air Force mark- ws reliable intelligence re- at troops of the regular Army have been fighting opians for the first time malia withdrew its forces from the Ogaden region in March, 1978.

The reappearance of Somalian regulars alongside elements of the Western Somali Liberation Front in the Ogaden could become a serious embarrassment to the Carter administration, which has been negotiating a military aid package for Somalia in return for use of military facilities for U.S. forces in the region.

According to diplomats in Addis Ababa, Soviet Mi-24 helicopters arrived in crates, were assembled, and are now being tested on short flights. The pilots apparently have maintained radio silence to keep their nationality secret, but it seemed likely that Soviet pilots were testing the aircraft until Ethiopian pilots were trained.

The Mi-24 helicopters, which are being used by the Russians against Moslem rebels in Afghanistan, are among the most deadly in the Soviet arsenal. They are armor-plated, are equipped with Gatling guns and air-to-ground rockets, and are nearly immune from small-weapons fire from the ground.

The helicopters, designed exclusively for combat, presumably could be used by Ethiopia either against rebels fighting for the independence of the northwestern province of Eritrea or against the Somalis in the southeast.

Diplomatic sources said, however, that a six-month hiatus in the fighting between the government and the rebels in Eritrea, coupled with a recent relaxation of tensions between Ethiopia and Sudan — the prime source of rebel food and ammunition — appeared to make Eritrea an unlikely first target of the Soviet helicopters.

In addition, sources reported substantial troop movements in and around Addis Ababa, with most of the soldiers boarding trains and trucks and moving toward the Ogaden region.

Somalian Return

Somalian regulars appeared again in the Ogaden in significant numbers about four months ago, according to intelligence reports. Somalia had withdrawn its troops from the Ogaden after being routed by a combined force of Ethiopian troops and 17,000 Cubans using Soviet heavy armor and aircraft. About 12,000 Cubans remain in the country, according to U.S. estimates.

Since the end of the Ogaden war, ethnic Somali tribesmen belonging to the Western Somali Liberation Front have regained virtual control of the Ogaden area outside the major towns and garrisons.

The analysts said it was unclear why Somalia has decided to recommit itself in the Ogaden, although they said the scale of the intervention was much lower than in 1978.

The Carter administration offered military aid to Somalia in 1977 in what was seen as an attempt to woo that country away from Soviet influence. Somalia eventually expelled several thousand Soviet military advisers, but the United States withdrew its offers of aid when the Somalians crossed into Ethiopia.



United Press International

POLITICAL CALLING — A member of the Italian Radical Party makes a pitch for petition signers in front of Milan's famed cathedral. The petition calls for the impeachment of Premier Francesco Cossiga and the party says it collected 50,000 signatures in Milan alone.

U.S. Aides Report Deep Concern Over Two False Nuclear Alerts

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — While the Carter administration has played down the significance of the two false nuclear alerts last week, officials report that the incidents have stirred deep concern within the Defense Department and the White House.

At the Pentagon, officials disclosed that Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, Neb., yesterday to confer with senior officers there on the false alarms. Today, Gen. Jones was scheduled to visit the Air Force's underground complex at Cheyenne Mountain, near Colorado Springs, the site of the North American Air Defense Command.

A group of civilian and Air Force specialists has already been dispatched to Cheyenne Mountain to study the computer system that is thought to be responsible for the nuclear alerts. Officials said that Defense Secretary Harold Brown also asked a team of private computer experts this week to look for possible problems in the automated early-warning and command and control system.

These activities are said to reflect the urgency that senior administration officials have assigned to finding and correcting deficiencies within the system. Mr. Brown was described by a close aide as being "very upset" about the incidents, because following an earlier false alert last Nov. 9, he had instructed subordinates to ensure that it would not happen again.

At the White House, meanwhile, a presidential aide said that the Pentagon had been firmly instructed this week "to get its act together."

B-52s Readied

In the incidents on June 3 and June 6, about 100 B-52 nuclear-armed bombers were readied for takeoff after a duty officer at the Strategic Air Command received computer data indicating that a Soviet missile attack was under way. In each instance, officials revealed, President Carter's airborne command post, a modified 747 airliner crammed with communications gear and based at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, was also prepared for takeoff.

Officials have reported that officers in Washington, Omaha and Cheyenne Mountain quickly discovered that the warning was spurious and that both nuclear alerts lasted less than three minutes.

In describing the false alarms, officials continue to insist that the United States came nowhere close to initiating a nuclear strike.

Nevertheless, several defense aides acknowledged that the recent mistakes have raised serious questions about the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. "Our retaliatory capability not only depends on numbers and types of weapons, but also on our ability to detect and respond quickly to a Soviet attack," a senior technical aide said. "Obviously, last week's events make everybody a little nervous."

Strategy Decision

In particular, a number of officials said that in the light of the recent incidents, the Pentagon would have to reconsider the wisdom of moving toward what is known as a launch-on-warning strategy, in which the United States would fire its nuclear forces before any Soviet missiles actually hit American soil.

The administration has not adopted a launch-on-warning policy, but in his annual Defense Department report last January, Mr. Brown said that a Soviet surprise nuclear strike was unlikely because "prudent planners" in Moscow could never be sure "that we would not launch our intercontinental ballistic missiles on warning."

The false alarms have also raised questions about the adequacy of computers in use throughout the military establishment. Although last week's mistakes have been traced to a single computer at Cheyenne Mountain, the General Accounting Office, in a controversial report last year, asserted that a new generation of computers designed to handle the Pentagon's worldwide communications system could not function effectively in crises.

The Pentagon's early-warning system consists of several systems capable of detecting Soviet nuclear attacks only seconds after they are launched, including ground-based radars near the Arctic Circle, infrared satellites able to detect missile exhaust, and a new radar on the Massachusetts coast able to pick up Soviet submarine-launched rockets.

Computer Sites

The information collected by these systems is continually fed to computers at the Air Defense Command at Cheyenne Mountain as well as the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon, and the Alternate Military Command Center, an underground bunker 50 miles northwest of Washington.

Upon receiving signs that an attack is under way, preparations are immediately started for launching U.S. forces while officials monitor any new information and decide whether to inform the president and other senior officials.

It takes Soviet land-based missiles 30 minutes and submarine-launched rockets about 15 minutes to reach the United States.

In the two accidents last week, officials said that satellite and radar early-warning information was fed into a special Nova computer at Cheyenne Mountain, which, in the event of an attack, is designed to provide estimates of the number of missiles heading toward the United States. Although no attack was under way, the computer sent spurious messages to the Strategic Air Command reporting that large numbers of land-based and sea-based missiles were on their way, the officials said.

Deficit Expected in $613-Billion Plan

Congress Approves Compromise Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

costly on the House floor, reversed himself yesterday, but warned his colleagues, "I think this resolution greatly underestimates the human misery that is going to be out there because of what's happening in the economy." He nonetheless urged its adoption to preserve the budget process.

'Severest Test'

Similarly, House Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas said, "This vote today is probably the severest test to date of the viability of the budget process." He then read excerpts from John F. Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage," in which Kennedy praised compromise.

"If we let this train pull out of the station, with us not aboard, I can give you no guarantee that there will be another one," Rep. Wright said, to which Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., responded, "The budget process is not so sacrosanct that we have to sit here and listen to 'Profiles In Courage' read to us.

"This is economic policy we're debating," Rep. Kemp said. Contending that Herbert Hoover had sought to tax the nation out of a depression, Rep. Kemp warned, "If you want to follow Herbert Hoover's economic policies, go ahead and vote vote for this budget."

The budget was approved nearly a month after its May 15 deadline. It is a tentative budget that sets guidelines. A supposedly binding "final," second budget resolution has a deadline of Aug. 28, but few expect that to be met.

Between now and then, House and Senate committees are directed to propose legislation to reduce federal spending by $6.4 billion, while tax-writing committees are directed to propose sources of new revenue totaling $4.6 billion. The next major test of the budget process will be whether those committees comply with the directives.

12 Die in U.S. Air Crash

VALLEY, Neb., June 13 (AP) — Battered by a violent thunderstorm, an Air Wisconsin plane en route to Lincoln and Grand Island, Neb., from Minneapolis-St. Paul crashed into a field, killing 12 of the 15 persons aboard, authorities said.

Carter's Weapons Budget Exceeded by Senate Panel

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday authorized a record $51.9 billion for the development and procurement of new weapons in the next fiscal year — almost $5 billion more than what President Carter requested in March.

The committee chairman, John Stennis, D-Miss., said that the higher spending was deemed necessary "in light of the uncertain world situation and the rapid pace of Soviet military modernization."

He said that his panel deliberately went beyond the White House proposals and added more ships, planes and weapons to further strengthen U.S. military capability. The approved programs and funding, he said, gave a powerful and necessary momentum and direction to the U.S. defense effort.

The committee also voted to authorize $1.5 billion in a separate account for military pay and benefit increases that would help cover an 11.7-percent increase in basic military pay, subsistence and quarters allowance effective Oct. 1, 1980.

The House has already passed a $53-billion version of the procurement bill, $6.2 billion over Mr. Carter's budget.

Different Versions

Sen. Stennis said yesterday that his committee did not have time to figure out the exact differences in programs between the two legislative bodies, but he was confident that the differences would be settled in a conference committee.

Sen. Stennis said his committee was particularly concerned about the numerical strength and rate of modernization of the U.S. Navy, and for these reasons added $2.2 billion to the president's request for Navy shipbuilding. This amounts to a 15-percent increase and includes money for the construction of an additional nuclear attack submarine, two additional frigates, development work on a new class of light aircraft carriers and a controversial move to take an old battleship and aircraft carrier out of mothballs and into fleet service.

The committee also approved a number of actions aimed at what Sen. Stennis called "our current manpower ills."

Included — aside from the pay raise and the reinstatement of draft registration — was a one-year test of increased educational benefits for uniformed personnel, a restriction on the percentage of recruits in the lowest mental category and a 25,000-man reduction in Army strength contingent upon the Army's ability to recruit a greater percentage of male high school graduates.

The committee also approved $1.55 billion for continued development of the Air Force's controversial MX mobile intercontinental missile. The committee tacked on an amendment, however, that would allow only half of the proposed missile force to be based in Utah and Nevada, where there is resistance to the project.

The committee gave a boost to the administration's rapid deployment force, emphasizing that "there is a real need to improve the mobility of our crisis response force."

The committee authorized $10 million to resume development of the ELF, which stands for an extremely low frequency communications system meant to improve radio links with submerged submarines. The system, which requires huge land use for underground transmitting antennas, has been consistently blocked by local opposition.

The panel knocked out the Pentagon's request for money to start a plane that would carry cruise missiles, saying that the B-52 bombers would serve into the 1990s.

In cutting back Army manpower, a move bitterly opposed by the Army and Pentagon leadership, Sen. Stennis said the service has "just got to be more severe and demanding" and not take in those who "just can't make the grade."



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Gas-Rationing Plan Is Sent to Congress

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) — President Carter sent a costly, complex gasoline rationing plan to Congress yesterday that is intended to be used only in case of severe oil shortages. The plan would give the average motorist about 40 gallons a month for each car owned.

Department of Energy officials said the coupons likely would sell for from $2 to $5 per gallon of gas during a 20-percent shortfall lasting at least 30 days — the minimum condition needed to trigger use of the plan. Gasoline users would be free to buy ration coupons from other motorists.

While coupons would be distributed on the basis of motor vehicle registration, owners in states where gasoline use per vehicle has been above average would get additional coupons.

Energy Secretary Charles Duncan called the plan "the best we could devise," but emphasized it would be expensive — about $2 billion a year — and "enormously complicated."

Opposition Expected

Because of the cost, the complexity and the basis on which coupons would be distributed, some opposition to the plan is expected in Congress, which turned down the administration's last attempt, in 1979, to get a standby gas rationing plan approved.

As of yesterday, congressional sources said there was little organized opposition to the plan.

The administration was required by the Emergency Energy Conservation Act of 1979 to submit the plan, which Congress has 30 days to reject. Like the recent vote against Mr. Carter's proposed oil import fee, a rejection — which would have to be by both houses — could be vetoed by the president.

The Department of Energy designed the plan along the lines dictated by the energy law, which required that it take past gasoline use into account in distributing ration coupons. Officials said they believe the plan meets most of the objections that caused the earlier plan to be rejected.

The new system would work this way:

Individuals would be eligible for a ration allotment for each vehicle owned but with an as yet unspecified limit on the number of allotments for each household. Ration checks would be sent by mail and would be exchanged at about 60,000 distribution points, such as banks, for coupons. The coupons would be required for all gas purchases.

Businesses would get allotments based on vehicle ownership and supplemental allotments based on past use. Some units of government and businesses providing essential services could get supplemental allotments.

Reserve for States

Local rationing offices would handle special allotments for hardship applicants and handicapped individuals. Each state would have a coupon reserve, probably about 5 percent of its total allocation, for local offices to draw upon.

With 153 million motor vehicles registered in the United States, the monthly distribution of ration checks would dwarf the 35 million checks sent monthly by the Social Security Administration or the 21 million food-stamp distributions each month.

Use of rationing "would involve, in effect, creating an entirely new currency," a department report to Congress said.

With a 20-percent shortfall in oil supplies, "the ration rights distributed each quarter would be worth roughly $40 billion," it said. About $110 billion worth of currency and coins is now in circulation in the United States.

The actual average allotment would depend on the shortage. Using 1978 gasoline consumption figures, with the allotments for various priority users and state reserves taken off the top, the Department of Energy estimated that a 20-percent shortfall would require cutting the average motorist's monthly gas use per vehicle from about 60 to 42 gallons.

Since current gasoline use is well below that of 1978, a 20-percent shortage probably would leave the average motorist with less gas than that.

New Hebrides Request State Of Emergency

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 13 (UPI) — The New Hebrides government asked France and Britain today to declare a state of emergency immediately to help to suppress uprisings on at least two islands.

Chief Minister Walter Lini asked the British and French commissioners in Port Vila to impose restrictions tightening a blockade around the island of Espiritu Santo, which was seized by separatists two weeks ago.

Mr. Lini also asked that movements be restricted on Tanna island, where a tribal group clashed with government police on Wednesday. The Tanna group apparently was inspired by the separatists' success on Espiritu Santo, but the two uprisings do not appear to be connected.

A funeral for Alexis Youlou, an opposition politician killed in the Tanna uprising, was held without incident in Port Vila, despite fears of violence that prompted a police alert in the capital.

A company of 200 British marines is scheduled to arrive tomorrow night to help to restore order in the islands, which have been jointly ruled by Britain and France for 74 years but are to become an independent nation July 30.

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Obituaries

United Airlines Head W.A. Patterson

EW, Ill., June 13 (UPI) n Allan Patterson, 80, rlines president for 29 engineer of the compa- usion into the largest l air carrier in the world, oday at a hospital here. erson served as United's rom 1934 to 1963, and as f the board from 1963 to er his guidance, United e first major U.S. airline ets. contributed to the intro- female flight attendants, a guaranteed monthly pay scale for pilots and er the 1960-61 merger of lines with United. erson joined Boeing Air n 1929, shortly before its e joined with those of airlines to form United. president at the age of died yesterday of bronchial pneumonia.

The South African-born entrepreneur opened his first holiday camp in 1934 at the English east coast town of Skegness, offering swimming and sunbathing when the weather was dry and dance halls, variety shows and organized games when it rained. It was the beginning of a $100-million empire with nine holiday camps catering for a million vacationers a year. He was knighted in 1964 for services to charity.

"The reason for my success is the weather," he once explained. "When it's wet and cold, I provide things for people to do indoors."

Milburn Stone

LA JOLLA, Calif., June 13 (AP) — Milburn Stone, 71, who for 20 years doctored gunslingers in the role of Doc Adams in the TV series "Gunsmoke," died yesterday.

He became so thoroughly identified with the role before the series finally ended in 1975 that he once remarked, "Except for my immediate family, Milburn Stone no longer exists. To everyone else, I'm Doc. Good old Doc Adams. Getting so I have to restrain myself from making house calls."

Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP) — Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, 83, leader of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Argentina for 42 years, died yesterday.

John Hurford Sharon

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT) — John Hurford Sharon, 53, a foreign policy adviser to President John F. Kennedy and for eight years a law partner of Clark Clifford, the former secretary of Defense, died Tuesday of a blood disorder after a long illness.

Georgiana Sibley

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — Georgiana Harding Farr Sibley, 93, a church leader and a champion of civil rights, died Tuesday. An Episcopalian, Mrs. Sibley was a former president of the United Council of Church Women, an interdenominational body.

it Billy Butlin

Channel Islands, June British multimillionaire utlin, 80, who made his ough holiday camps for ers and their families,



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, June 14-15, 1980

West Europe and the PLO

The irony fairly crackles. Western Europe's leaders, ringed by heavy security because of a Red Brigades threat, urge a Mideast negotiating role for the Palestine Liberation Organization and appear to condone official EEC contact with Yasser Arafat. Has Arafat promised to keep his distance from the Red Brigades? Can he guarantee to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that the PLO will shun contact with the IRA? Does West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt remember Munich? Not Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella, although that symbolism should not be lost, but the 1972 Olympic massacre of Israeli athletes.

The EEC, out of fear, or perhaps frustration with the bogged-down Camp David negotiations, has begun to meddle in a way destined to alienate everyone. Israel will not now, for easily understandable reasons, accept the PLO as a negotiating partner. Any progress that is made toward the establishment of a Palestinian state will have to be made without the PLO. Israeli governments have long said they would negotiate with Palestinians, but not with an organization that publicly espouses Israel's destruction. And the PLO has made it clear in its recent pronouncements that it is not at all impressed by what it regards as Europe's lukewarm declarations.

There is a sense of Europe groping for a diplomatic identity. The great and small nations have centuries of experience individually, but relatively little in forging joint positions. They seem to be having trouble seeing beyond their obvious interests to useful diplomacy. Only Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has understood the essential criteria for peace negotiations — good faith and an end to killing and threats of destruction. When Yasser Arafat's declared goal is a Palestinian state that excludes Israel within secure and recognized boundaries, he will emerge as a negotiating partner worthy of being promoted by the EEC.

Needless to say, Israel must be prepared for that eventuality, as it was prepared for Mr. Sadat's remarkable initiative. But the present Israeli government is doing little to encourage that kind of 180-degree turn in PLO behavior. As a result, Palestinians on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in their diaspora all over the world regard the PLO as their only hope. As long as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin pursues a policy of ten more settlements, as long as his government deports West Bank mayors and creates conditions that can be viewed as encouraging attacks on other West Bank mayors, the PLO will come under no pressure to change its tactics and move toward peace rather than supplanting Israel.

The way for the EEC to encourage that process is to make the PLO understand that European support depends on a clear commitment to a peaceful resolution of their problem, preferably in direct negotiations between the parties — Israel and the relevant Arab states and peoples, including the Palestinians. The PLO has yet to demonstrate that it is interested in having a place at such a bargaining table, or that it has earned it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Leading McNamara's Bank

One forgets that a dozen years ago, when Robert McNamara became president of the World Bank, development was widely considered a respectable but somewhat tame and peripheral cause, and the bank was regarded as a respectable but modest American-directed institution that invested chiefly in "safe" infrastructure projects like dams. To Lyndon Johnson it seemed a reasonable place to park a burned-out secretary of defense. At the World Bank, which was not consulted, Mr. McNamara's appointment was received with some chagrin.

Mr. McNamara's announcement that he will resign in a year, on his 65th birthday, finds both development and the bank in a very different place. Development is no longer simply a rich country's "cause": It has become an increasingly urgent issue defining the way nations relate to each other, the very shape of the world. The World Bank, meanwhile, has become the central institution transferring resources from rich to poor. It has grown in the volume of its loans, in the reach of the development goals it pursues — these include not just economic growth, but the distribution of services within countries and the amelioration of mass poverty — and in its technical capacities. Mr. McNamara has directed this growth with relentless efficiency and evangelical fervor. Through his leadership, the free enterprise system has been made relevant to the global poor — an immense achievement crowned by China's recent decision to join "McNamara's bank."

Mr. McNamara's very success in making the bank critical to the Third World and in drawing others into financing development aid has transformed the politics of appointing a successor. His success denies the United States the discretion that Lyndon Johnson enjoyed when he named Mr. McNamara: The position is now being filled in the international spotlight. We hope he will be replaced by an American. This would afford a better chance that the American interest in the bank and its work would be understood abroad, and it would help ensure that American involvement, on which the involvement of others hinges, remains high.

For this to happen, however, the White House — the nomination could be made at any time in the next year — will have to offer a nominee of recognized high stature. Ideas and fashions change, in development as in other fields. Mr. McNamara's expansion activities and loan policies need to have a close eye kept on them. But any bank president must have the savvy to deal with 130-odd member governments, the solidity to keep the confidence of the financial community, and the compassion to win the cooperation of the poor. If the United States cannot nominate someone who promises to fill this bill well, other industrialized countries, and conceivably even developing countries, will. Mr. McNamara has set the standard by which his successor's appointment will be judged.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Police License to Kill

The tragic Miami rioting and the ugly protests that greeted President Carter there on Monday have been jarring reminders of a nightmare that America has been eager to forget. Urban unrest obviously can recur, especially where the conditions that provoked it in the 1960s persist. Twelve years ago, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders found that police brutality was the chief grievance in riot-torn neighborhoods.

The needless resort to deadly official force does more than nullify a criminal suspect's right to trial. It may ignite community anger, especially among the urban poor who feel put upon by society's guardians of justice. Police forces need constant reminder that they can contribute to the violence they deplore. And some rules need tightening.

Statistics on excessive violence by police are hard to come by. A revealing hint is offered by the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, which records complaints about police brutality considered serious enough to result in civil disorder. For the six months ending in April, such complaints had risen by 142 percent over the previous year. The complaints typically concern severe beatings or the shooting of suspects in crimes less serious than murder. The case of Arthur McDuffie, the black insurance executive who was beaten to death in Miami after his arrest for a traffic violation, is but one recent tragedy. In Philadelphia, a public-interest law center has charged that in 299 of 469 deaths caused by policemen from 1970 to 1978, the victims were neither dangerous nor charged with violent crimes.

Resort to deadly force is justified when an officer or other citizen faces serious harm. The police should not have to risk their lives by waiting for a dangerous suspect to fire a gun. When lethally threatened, they should be free to act, even lethally. But it is wrong to allow policemen to beat or shoot suspects who pose no clear threat. Where there is no mortal danger, deadly force should be forbidden.

Federal prosecution of police for violating citizens' rights is one way of deterring indiscriminate use of force, but it is not an efficient way. Police commissioners can do better by keeping officers repeatedly accused of brutality off the streets. State laws that let policemen use deadly force in non-deadly situations need a careful review. As the Supreme Court has observed, officers who "act as a prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner" deprive a prisoner of the trial which due process of the law guarantees him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 14, 1905

ATHENS — Athens was yesterday thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by the news that M. Delyanni, the Prime Minister, had been assassinated. As he was entering the Chamber, a professional gambler named Gherakaris stabbed the premier in the abdomen. The assailant was quickly arrested and the crowd attempted to lynch him. M. Delyanni succumbed to his injuries. A preliminary enquiry uncovered the fact that the assassin had also murdered his wife, for which he was condemned to 18 months' imprisonment. Gherakaris declared that he had killed M. Delyanni in revenge for the premier's rigorous methods of repression against gambling houses, which were recently all shut.

Fifty Years Ago

June 14, 1930

WASHINGTON — Disclosure that Henry Clay Folger, former president of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, had given his library of Shakespeareana to the American nation, was made here yesterday following receipt of the news of Mr. Folger's death in New York. He made the donation last year, and construction of a building in Washington was started last June. As a student at Amherst, Mr. Folger was already a keen expert on Shakespearean questions, and the depth of his knowledge more than once amazed his friends. As his work with Standard Oil became more important, his income increased and he was able to purchase for some $200 an inferior copy of one of Shakespeare's folios.



Cue for Europe on the Middle East Stage

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The movement of events in Israel is Attic, tragic. The eventual climax is not, however, likely to prove cathartic, resolving contradictions. That is the discouraging prospect, and the reason outsiders have repeatedly tried to take a hand in the affair.

What has happened is simple and was predictable, even though it was not inevitable. Attacked by its neighbors, driven by insecurity, Israel has expanded its territorial control, acquiring power over a larger and larger Arab and Palestinian population. The more Arabs to be controlled, the more severe is the security problem. The more resistance encountered among the Arab populations of the West Bank and Gaza and the better organized the Palestinian propaganda and terrorism, the more Israeli nationalists and religious extremists have sought reprisals and demanded annexation of the occupied territories — to be settled, made forever Israel.

The demand for reconstitution of the Biblical Israel, a minor theme in the Israel of the 1950s, when the country was dominated by the first generation of Zionists — mainly European in origin, secular, and socialist — has become a crucial theme in the government of Menachem Begin. Because it is a religious claim, and indeed an eschatological one, it is non-negotiable.

If God himself views the occupied territories as Judea and Samaria and has given them to his people, then arguments at Camp David, well-intentioned European diplomatic interventions, UN resolutions, and the protestations of secular professors and journalists are beside the point. They may temporarily have to be acknowledged, as a consequence of international pressures, but they are ultimately irrelevant.

The issues are, of course, non-negotiable only for an Israeli minority. That is the significance of the resignations from this government of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan last October and of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman last month. The opposition Labor Party takes a different view. But the Begin government incorporates the uncompromising parties, and their view has gained ground since the 1950s and 1960s. Adversity and war polarize opinion, and that is what has been happening in Israel.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat proved willing to sign a separate peace with Israel — in fact if not name. Israel contented itself with that. There could have been more. A generous response to Sadat on the Palestinian issue might have led to a larger settlement.

Without that, Israel's policy of settling the West Bank has emphasized Sadat's isolation in the Arab world and his unnatural dependence upon the United States. This necessarily poses the question of what will follow, for Israel as well as Egypt, when the courageous Sadat is gone — when foreign sympathy is gone.

Palestinian Self-Rule

"Gone," of course, is too strong a word. Plenty of people in Europe and the United States will continue to support Israel for years to come, many of them uncritically. But West European sympathy is diminished today. In the United States, although Ronald Reagan is a faithful friend of Israel, the Republican Party as a whole has been much cooler in its attachment.

President Carter has offered to veto any new United Nations initiative, by the West Europeans, on the Palestinian issue, but he is the one who, in the summer of 1979, moved the U.S. government in the distinct direction of acknowledging a Palestinian right to self-determination — which is what the proposed European UN resolution is all about.

Then, it was the United States which explored the language of a "balanced" UN resolution that would acknowledge a Palestinian right to self-determination while obtaining the Palestine Liberation Organization's acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist.

That effort ended when Sadat as well as Begin proved hostile. But it marked an evolution in the attitudes of the Democratic Party, traditionally Israel's American friend, and if Carter wins the election this evolution will make itself felt again. American and European opinion has been changing mainly as a result of the fact that sympathy for Israel's survival and security is not necessarily translatable into support for the colonization or annexation of the West Bank.

It has all been so banal and awful a process. The Holocaust turned Zionism into a major force. Israel was created, attacked by the Arab states, defended. The Palestinians became the exiles and refugees. It became their turn to be politicized and mobilized. It became their turn to make of themselves a force which could not be ignored. But to what end? What compromise will the Palestinians accept — living, as they do, with a fantasy of history reversed? They deny that Israel should exist. There is a symmetry of irreconcilability.

Recently the remaining Arab population of the West Bank and Gaza, hitherto passive, has stirred in the ways which presage greater trouble. The children fling stones at Israeli soldiers. Women curse them and cheer when they die.

The army arrests demonstrators, Arab mayors, activists, closes their shops, forces them open when strikes are called. Terrorists murder Israeli seminarians. Terrorists bomb Arab mayors. The underground forces form. It all has happened before. It has happened before in this same place.

If the course of this tragedy is to be arrested, an outside action, the *deus ex machina*, is needed. That is what Sadat provided with his visit to Israel, and Carter with his persistence at Camp David. That is what the European initiative on the Palestinian question offers. It should go ahead.

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Letters

Longest Reign

As we were preparing to attend a reception in celebration (somewhat delayed) of the birthday of the emperor of Japan, I picked up the April 29 IHT (also somewhat delayed, but always welcome) and read your photo caption describing the emperor as "the world's longest-reigning monarch."

As it happens, Sobhuza II has been recognized as the *Ngwenyama* (Lion) and King of Swaziland, where we now live, since 1921, some years before Emperor Hirohito came to the throne, and indeed as king under his grandmother's regency since the year of his birth, 1899. He is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's longest-reigning monarch. King Sobhuza is a vigorous 80-year-old, actively engaged in governing his nation. The new U.S. ambassador, Richard Matheron, presented his credentials to him recently.

MARY M. STOLZENBACH.
Mbabane, Swaziland.

Adverse Images

The astonishing thing about the Saudi Arabian reaction to showings of "Death of a Princess" is the ignorance it reveals about the way people think and are influenced in a free society.

The influence of the film itself is minimal, but what has had a major adverse impact on Western respect for Islam is the behavior of those who speak and act in its name — the ghoulish conduct of the senior Islamic official who appeared to reap such pleasure from playing with pieces of charred human remains in front of television cameras; the judicial killing of hundreds of opponents of the Iranian Islamic theocracy without the elementary facilities of a fair trial, as reported recently by Amnesty International; the official policy of murdering democratic opponents of the regime, now being carried out on an international scale by the Islamic leader of Libya. There are also the Islamic groups who take civilians hostage, and the astronomical wealth being accumulated by a few hundred Islamic princes.

It is actions such as these, seen by many in the Western culture as immoral, and often barbaric or sadistic, that are fashioning Western views of Islam. Not one short, dramatized documentary which would have been forgotten as quickly as all the other film characterizations of the English as pomporns, the French as infantile, the Germans as arrogant, and so on — had it not been for the massive publicity given to the film by the Saudi authorities. It appears that the Saudi Arabian rulers are not well served by those whose task it is to keep them informed of world opinion.

F. HAWKINS.
London.

Never Mind

Susan Llewellyn writes (Letters, May 22) of having to indicate race on her absentee ballot. While living in Libya a few years ago, I had to contribute a *jihad* tax and indicate my religion every time I entered the country. Never mind. Upon reaching London, I used to contribute an equal amount to Jewish Relief. And under "religion" I always wrote "Democrat."

LOUIS CHRISTIAN.
Dallas.

Statue of Liberty

Chances are, when the ancestors of Garrett Hardin (IHT, May 21) arrived at Staten Island, there was already a strong voice in the nation crying that we had long since reached our carrying capacity and could provide neither jobs nor social acceptance to his people. Perhaps they spoke a strange language and did not bring with them their own food and fuel oil. But, like the rest of us, America took them in, and their progeny prospered.

The bankruptcy of Hardin's logic is evident in his self-righteous defense of the use of American food to barter for oil and other raw materials to fuel our privileged lives. Has no one told him that a majority of our resources come from outside the country, and that it is indeed *we* who are depending upon *them*?

Fortunately for most of us Americans and the vast majority of the world, the Statue of Liberty remains the symbol of what has made our country great and will give us the confidence to perpetuate those guiding principles of humanism that continue to enrich the fabric of American society with "the poor and oppressed of the world."

JON E. ROHDE, M.D.
Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Moving the Food

International tensions undoubtedly play a part, but they cannot be wholly blamed for the "widespread disappointment with the United Nations and aid," as stated recently by Edouard Saouma, the refreshingly blunt diirector general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. No one knows better that relaxation of such tensions alone will not remove incompetence, bureaucracy at its worst, fragmentation of responsibilities, and antiquated operational and control procedures. Public support for aid and for the United Nations will continue to decline.

Food aid, which Mr. Saouma oversees, has certainly become big business, but, regrettably, is not businesslike. The World Food Program created in the early '60s carries on without adequate project-achievement baseline data, revealing a deplorable situation in its management information system, inefficient use of manpower, and costs that would bankrupt any private company. Tens of millions of taxpayers' dollars are expended by the WFP to cover freight costs, yet most of the project evaluation missions leave out transportation expertise.

Mr. Saouma's perceptive linkage of the proposed and endlessly talked-about world food security system with efficient transport facilities (IHT, March 10) deserves singular praise, because such observations rarely are heard in the UN ivory towers. As it happens, the heads of the FAO, the WFC and the WFP are surrounded by all kinds of more or less competent advisers, but one would look in vain for one on transportation.

K.J. LOROCH.
Hamburg.

Time in Zaire

I have lived in Zaire for nearly 14 years. Obviously, Pranay Gupte (IHT, May 12) had been in Zaire for only a few days when he wrote his story.

CATHERINE MAES.
Lubumbashi, Zaire.

SAS, IRA

It is gratifying to learn from the media of the admiration of the American people for the courageous and efficient action of our SAS commando in rescuing the hostages held in the Iranian Embassy in London. Would you consider using your pages to remind the people of America that only a short time previously, President Carter banned delivery of arms required by the same SAS for the protection of law-abiding citizens against IRA terrorist activities?

J.R. LINNEY.
London.

Metric Matters

Your paper has the word "international" in the title, and it is published in Europe, yet you persistently use an archaic unit system (inches, miles, etc.). You probably assume — erroneously — that knowledge of the English language implies knowledge of English and/or American measure. I lived in Australia from 1970 to 1979, lecturing at a Melbourne university. The process of metrication was well-advanced in 1970, and it has been completed. All student textbooks use exclusively the International System of Units. Consequently, I have never learned the old British system, and I am not familiar with it. I do not suppose that I am an exception. In scientific journals, including U.S. and British ones, international units have been used for decades.

JANUSZ POLKOWSKI.
Baden, Switzerland.

In your story on the Onassis empire (IHT, June 6), I was intrigued to see the size of ships stated in *tonnes*. The use of the metric ton has of course been growing rapidly in English-speaking countries in recent years; the spelling "tonne" has been adopted as a convenient way of dropping the "metric" and still making clear that 1,000 kilograms is meant.

However, I have always understood that the "ton" used in connection with the size of ships is not a measure of weight at all, but is a measure of capacity — the "register ton" — equivalent to 100 cubic feet of cargo space.

D. SIMON HARPER.
Konstanz, West Germany.

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A Systen[er C]
In Need [of Unit]
Its Pros[Platfo]

By David S. Brode[r] *[Herald Tribune Service]*

LOS ANGELES — The [1] presidential nomination [pro]test was marred by a numb[er] excesses — and two conspi[cuous] shortages. There were too man[y] maries, too many early-starting didacies and too many prem[ature] prophecies by the press. There not enough professional judg[ment] applied to the question of wh[o] qualified to be president. And were not enough funds availa[ble] those serious aspirants.

In an earlier article (IHT, [May] 11), I discussed ways of reme[dying] the excesses. A party rule req[uiring] that primaries be held only o[n] first Tuesdays of March, April, [May] and June of the presidential ele[ction] year, as proposed by Rep. M[orris] Udall (D-Ariz.), would go a [long] way toward curing the worst [of the] excesses.

One of the critical shortag[es] the lack of sufficient profess[ional] politicians in the convention h[all] could also be remedied by th[e] tion of the Democratic and R[epub]lican national committees.

The decline has been dra[matic] According to Elaine Kamar[ck] the Democratic National Co[mmit]tee staff, the percentage of D[emo]cratic governors who were [party] delegates or alternates fell fro[m] percent in 1960 to 47 perce[nt] 1976. The decline among U.S. [Con]resentatives was from 45 perc[ent] the earlier year to 15 percent [in] latter. And the percentage of [state] gates who were state or local [party] officials was cut by about one-[third].

The professional politicians [and] officeholders could supply an e[sse]tial ingredient that is now mi[ssing] from our primary-dominated [presi]dential selection system: know[ledge] of the contenders based on acc[umu]lated experience over a long p[eriod] of time. They could provide [a] peer-review that has been squ[eezed] out of the present system by [the] proliferation of primaries.

Professionals

It is not difficult to remedy [the] shortage. The Democrats this [year] set aside 10 percent of their del[egate] seats for elected and party offi[cials]. That percentage could be incre[ased] — say, to 25 percent — by re[form] of party rules.

It would be desirable if mar[y of] those professionals were allow[ed to] come to the convention as un[com]mitted delegates, free to exe[rcise] their discretion in weighing th[e re]sults of the primaries and cauc[uses]. That could be done by exemp[ting] them from the Democratic rul[e re]quiring that all delegates "fair[ly re]flect" the candidate preferenc[es ex]pressed in the state's primary [or] caucus proceedings. Similar di[spen]sation would be welcome in the G[OP].

The presence of a large blo[c of] uncommitted professionals in[the] convention hall would tend to [ease] the "rush to judgment" implic[it in] the primary system and delay [the] decision on the nominee until [after] the results are measured and [the] skills of the aspirants fully teste[d].

For that to be a fair test, [Con]gress needs to revise the cond[uct] tion and spending limits for [pre]dential nomination aspirants [as] passed in 1974. By the time [the] campaign year began, inflation [had] reduced the $1,000 contrib[ution] ceiling to $641 in real terms. [By] 1984, at the same rate, the ori[ginal] $1,000 would be worth only [$]. The ceiling on individual cont[ribu]tions obviously needs to be rais[ed].

Alliances

At the same time, spending [ceil]ings should be readjusted to pr[event] the stifling of competition in the [lon]ger stages of the contest that w[ill] nessed this year. There is no p[oint] interest served by limiting the [num]didates as severely as R[onald] Reagan and Jimmy Carter wer[e] ited this year in their efforts to [com]municate with the voters of [the] states like California, Ohio [and] New Jersey that happen to co[me] the end of the primary parade.

The mechanics of the n[eces]changes are not difficult to a[ccom]plish and there is plenty of roo[m for] compromise in picking the [best] mix of procedures. What is [not] is a clear realization on the p[art] the public that the task of sele[cting] candidates for president is [more] complicated than simply addi[ng] the votes in the primaries.

The objective of the nomin[ating] game is to establish a gover[nor] with a chance of addressing t[he] tion's problems. That means t[he] lection process should serve [not] just to eliminate pretenders, [but] equip the survivors with the [bal]ances and coalitions they will [need] to function in the White Hous[e].

Counting the votes is the [easy] way to choose between the [two] nominees. But getting the [right] nominees in the convention ha[ll] quires giving the representativ[e pro]cess — the political process — [time] to work.

Unless we as voters accep[t the] reality, the current com[plaint] about the quality of the cand[idates] are likely to be unavailing.

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arter Calls or Unity n Platform

ance to Heal Party, esident Tells Panel

By Robert G. Kaiser

ASHINGTON, June 13 (WP) President Carter yesterday told Democratic Party platform mittee that it had the power to y the party, warning that only a pd Democratic Party could win presidential election in Novem-

r. Carter's message was in a 75- document sent to the platform mittee, which yesterday began final stage in drafting the docu- t of Democratic principles for 1980 campaign. Most of Mr. er's statement was praise of his accomplishments, but the re- ed references to the need for revealed the president's true ems about November.

Conciliatory Atmosphere

ur nation cannot afford . . . rospect of four years of regres- Republican policies," Mr. r said. "But these are the poli- we will have if the Democratic fails the current challenge and not unite to defeat the Repub- s . . . The choice is yours. responsibility is heavy, but I that you can meet it."

ere was no evidence yesterday anti-Carter elements were to defy Mr. Carter and try to the platform committee. On ontrary, the signals sent out by amp of Sen. Edward Kennedy rally seemed conciliatory, h Kennedy campaign aides ised to argue vigorously for positions when final drafting platform takes place.

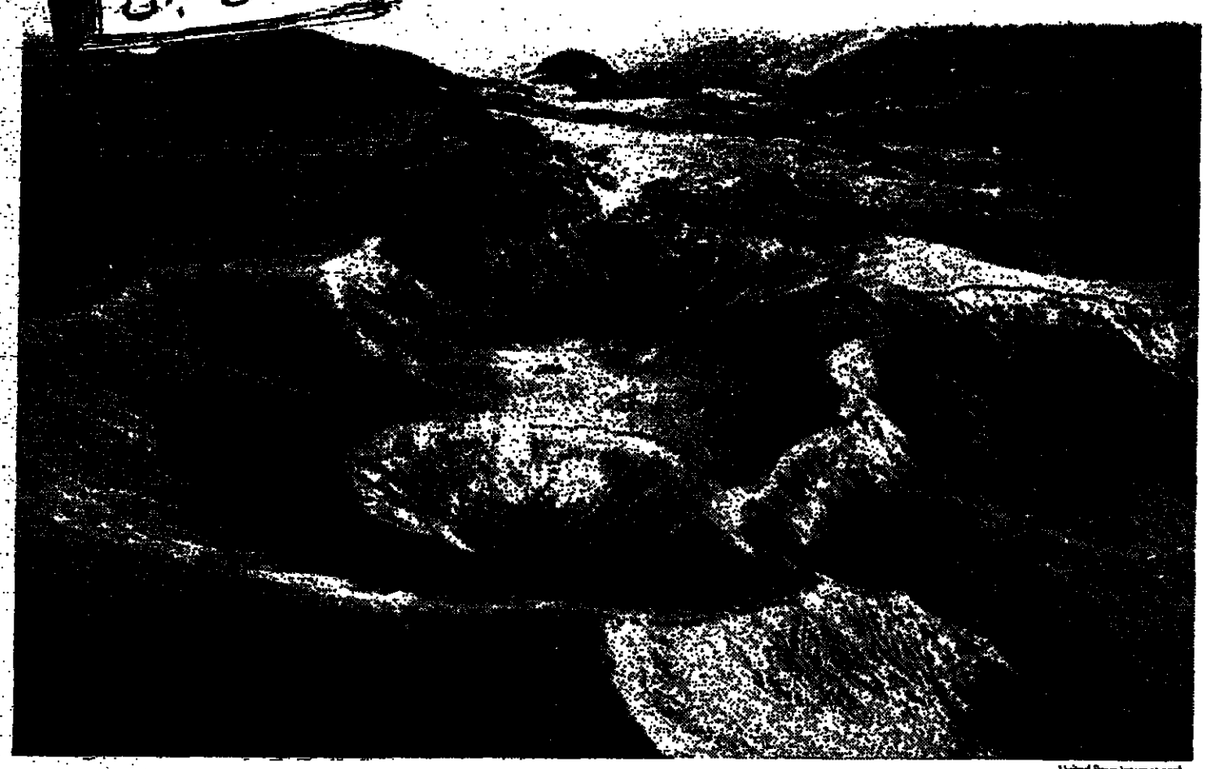
rter partisans seemed deter- d to put a unified face on ver the platform committee ced, provided it did not di- repudiate the president's poli- Judging by the presentation day of Stuart Eizenstat, Mr. r's assistant for domestic af- Mr. Carter would accept al- any liberal Democratic pro- s in the platform, provided he llowed to phase them in at an nite time.

only Kennedy proposals that arter or his spokesmen expli- ejected yesterday were those mending wage and price con- and gasoline rationing.

Rules Changed

l Tulley, one of the senior of- of the Kennedy campaign, yesterday as an observer at atform hearings, and said late day that the session repre- "a pleasant enough start." Tulley expressed satisfaction he committee's decisions early day to adopt some of the dy camp's proposals for g up the platform process.

full committee adopted sev- hanges in the proposed rules ill make it relatively easy for nnedy camp to bring up any al for a change in the plat- and get a vote on it from the ittee.



United Press International

Fumaroles and craters made area around Mount St. Helens look like a lunar scene after volcano erupted on May 18.

Heaviest Fallout Yet on Vancouver, Portland

Washington Volcano Erupts for 3d Time

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 13 (AP) — Mount St. Helens erupted for the third time in a month late last night, shooting a plume of steam and volcanic ash nearly 10 miles high and dropping the heaviest fallout yet on Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

No deaths or injuries were reported, but this morning, a million people were warned to stay indoors or wear masks if they ventured out. A small logging town, pelted with pumice the size of marbles, was evacuated.

Mayor Connie McReady declared a limited state of emergency in Portland, 40 miles southwest of the volcano, and imposed a speed limit of 15 mph. Winds from the opposite direction at high altitudes carried a sprinkling of dust 100 miles north to Seattle.

"It looks like an atom bomb," an observer in a U.S. Forest Service plane radioed as the volcano exploded last night. "It's very, very black . . . It's still booming, it's really booming."

Scientists said the eruption could become the worst since May 18, when the volcano blanketed six states with ash and killed dozens of people.

'Major Eruption'

"It's a major eruption," said Pete Rowley, a U.S. Geological Survey geologist. He said the plume from the southwestern Washington mountain, first reported at 8:45 p.m. by an Eastern Airlines pilot, rose as high as 52,000 feet and was the greatest activity since a May 25 blast. By 4 a.m. today, the plume had dropped to about 16,000 feet.

The Portland mayor's office said a slight trace of ash was found in the Bull Run Reservoir that supplies water to more than one million people in the area. Officials said it would make the water acidic but should not pose a major health problem.

The National Weather Service issued flash-flood watches for the Toutle, Lewis, Kalama and Cowlitz rivers. The U.S. Forest Service issued an ash warning for the Portland-Vancouver area.

Portland International Airport was closed to traffic as ash-laden rain cut visibility. Within three hours of the eruption, a quarter-inch of the powdery grit had accumulated in Hazelwood, just north of Vancouver.

Emergency Runs

In Vancouver, the Clark County sheriff's office halted patrols and was making only emergency runs.

Pebbles of pumice up to an inch in diameter were reported falling in Cougar, a logging town 10 miles south of the mountain, and 20 persons were evacuated. Cowlitz County sheriff's deputies said people were being evacuated from an area within a 20-mile radius of the peak.

The National Weather Service said winds below the 40,000-foot level were blowing mostly toward the south-southwest.

Emergency officials were alerted in five Oregon counties in the possible path of the ashfall.

The May 18 explosion blew 1,300 feet off the top of the volcano, killed at least 24 persons and left 46 missing. The blowout paralyzed communities in six states to the east with falling ash, devastated thousands of acres of forest and clogged rivers with boiling mudflows.

A week later, ash billowed 40,000 feet into the air and fell along coastal resort areas to the west.

The eruption was accompanied by a harmonic tremor, the kind of earthquake scientists say often indicates the underground movement of molten rock.

"It [the tremor] looks very large . . . similar to what we saw on the 25th," said Matthew Stadler of the University of Washington seismology office. He had said earlier that instruments recorded what appeared to be a major quake shortly after the eruption began, but later said the initial blast gave a false reading.

University of Washington seismologist Steve Malone said the entire pattern yesterday was similar to that of May 25 — a low-level harmonic tremor building gradually in intensity, ceasing for about an hour and followed by the eruption.

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Ex-Transportation Aide to Defend Ford in Defects Case

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, June 13 (NYT) — The Ford Motor Co. has retained William Coleman Jr., the former secretary of the Transportation Department, to defend it against charges by the agency that more than 20 million Ford vehicles are equipped with defective transmissions.

The department yesterday confirmed an earlier report that it had issued an "initial determination" that a safety defect existed in the transmissions of nearly every passenger car and many trucks made by Ford in the 1969 and 1970 model years. The charge could result in the recall of 16 million vehicles, the largest in industry history, and cost Ford an estimated $200 million or more.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the branch of the Transportation Department that investigated complaints of defects in Ford transmissions, concluded that the gears on the automobiles slip from park to reverse without warning. In its investigation, the agency said, it was able to relate the alleged transmission slippage to 6,000 accidents, in which 98 persons were killed and 1,710 injured.

Firm Reports Loss

Ford reported a loss for the first three months of this year of $164 million and has said that its loss for the second three months of the year could easily exceed that amount. Some investment analysts are forecasting that the company's losses for the year will exceed $1 billion.

Declaring the government finding "shocking and irresponsible," Mr. Coleman promised a vigorous rebuttal. Mr. Coleman, a 59-year-old lawyer from Philadelphia, served in President Gerald Ford's administration as secretary of Transportation from March, 1975, to January, 1977. The defects investigation began in October, 1977.

Mr. Coleman is a Republican who is considered to be somewhat of a skeptic on arguments put forth by safety and environmental groups. He became embroiled in controversy as Transportation secretary when he granted the British government the right to operate its Concorde supersonic passenger plane out of New York City and Washington, rejecting arguments by environmentalists that the planes would cause further damage to the ozone.

In a brief telephone interview from his Washington office, Mr. Coleman said that he had already reviewed much of the record of the government's investigation. He said, "It's 100 percent not true that if you put the car in park it will jump out of place into reverse," as the federal agency charges.

The Department of Transportation has set a hearing for July 21 in Washington at which it will hear further arguments on its findings, after which a final decision will be made on a recall.

Critic of NATO Retires in Bonn

BONN, June 13 (Reuters) — A West German Army general who criticized the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe has been granted early retirement on health grounds, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Gert Bastian, 57, said his health made him "permanently unfit for service." It was the second time this year that he had asked permission to retire.

In January, he said he could not accept NATO's decision to deploy 572 new U.S.-made missiles in Western Europe, and requested early retirement. Instead, he was relieved of command of the army's 12th Tank Division and given a desk job.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices June 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 12)

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune weekend

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For Virgil Thomson, the Music Never Stops

by Mary Blume

PARIS — In his autobiography, or "the autobiog," as he breezily calls it, Virgil Thomson describes himself as impertinent. Mr. Thomson is as handy with a as with a musical score and impertinent ts the right note, even though he will turn e 84 this fall.

mpertinence these days is based on a mind, a sharp eye and tongue and a refusbe diminished in any way. "I enjoy the I do well and you do well the things you — sometimes," he says. Earlier, as the York Herald Tribune's music critic, he d a cheerful disrespect for such gods as ini and Heifetz, championed French musainst German, answered mail with the id formula, "Thank you for your warmly ast letter" and devised a way to cover opstill meet his deadline:

pick up the last act at the dress rehearsal ve an arrangement with the telephone girl Met to call if anyone died or fell off a

young composer freshly arrived in Paris Harvard, his head full of his own music, pertinence was very bold and, as it turned ell-judged. He refused the help of Ezra self-appointed promoter of young art-

said: "Stick around with me, you'll be ." I didn't want to be taken on that way erary man. George Antheil was a perfect musician, but he was a literary man's a musician." (Antheil, Pound's protege, most celebrated American composer in t the time, known as the Bad Boy of

chestrating is like knitting,' he says.

Music. Now he is nearly forgotten; as omson says, "He merely grew up to be a y.")

uld have been taken up by Joyce and but I would have been part of a literary ent. I'm stubborn, I've always refused ns that were laid out in advance. I gave hing at Harvard because I could see the nrolling, and I didn't want to see it un- It's like the old saying, you set your eye usly on some goal and the awful thing is it.

ited myself to what I call the discipline taneity. On the other hand, I was not f education. I knew musicians had to eir trade."

Thomson learned his trade in the United nd in Paris, a combination he still reds: "The ideal situation is Betsy Jolas. t to the Paris conservatory and to Julid she's an absolutely first-class composcribed as the most Parisian of American rs, he is also a founder of the American "In my generation it was a sort of comunit — Copland, Roy Harris, Piston, and myself, all of us, so it happens, oulanger's pupils."

lle Smith, Thomson and Copland were oulanger's first Americans. "She could ming. When I first knew her in 1921, she feeling that American music was about to take off in the way Russian music took off in the 1840s. And she was right. She gave us the confidence to do it.

"She was not the only counterpoint teacher in the world, and no one can teach composition, but she had an instant instinct for criticism, and by criticism I mean understanding. German or French students don't need criticism; their own generation will tell them anyway. When an American writes a piece, he has no idea what he's done. Nadia would look at the piece and not even play it and see immediately what you meant. The fact that she understood it made you understand it was all right to have done it.

"Nadia's real penetrating understanding was very rare, very little needed in France and Western Europe, though it helped with the English. But it was good for Americans, and then it started working on Romanians, Turks, Japanese — all the people who don't have a constant critical atmosphere.

"She never held with the 12-tone music. She thought it was a fallacy in the whole musical concept and might create a fracture in music as great as the Protestant Reformation in religion. But when her darling Stravinsky took it up in his '70s, she thought she had to forgive him because he could do anything, and when you're that old and can write at all, you're lucky."

Dodecaphonic music is a past issue by now, Mr. Thomson says. "The 12-tone has sort of disappeared ever since John Cage discovered you can use chance with the same result. Multiple serialism is so complicated — it takes months, where by playing a game of chance you can work faster and get a very similar result."

Mr. Thomson keeps a sharp eye on the musical scene at home and abroad. Some years ago his secretary at the Herald Tribune said, Virgil is always fishing or mending nets. "What does anyone do in his mid-80s?" he says. "If anything turns up, you fish. If nothing turns up, you do a little mending."

He is preparing an anthology of his critical pieces. "I don't go to music very much. My hearing is too distorted. I'm off pitch. Of course, I miss it. It's particularly inconvenient in composition. I write as Beethoven did, but not as well, from memory. But I have no means of testing it . . . No, it's not infuriating, you can get accustomed to compensating as far as you can. Fury gets you nowhere. Now hearing music is completely out of my life. It doesn't sound as it used to, it doesn't sound as it ought to be."

Recently Mr. Thomson became the irrepressible subject of a documentary film by John Huszar in which he chats, sings and plays the piano, recalls his friendship with Gertrude Stein ("We got on like two Harvard men") and Alice B. Toklas and in which his film, ballet and opera scores are played. The film will be shown on the PBS television network next fall in the United States; its screening at the American Cultural Center here was the pretext for Mr. Thomson's Paris visit.

He has been intimate with Paris for nearly 60 years and, to his connoisseur's eye, it's looking pretty good: "Paris is very pleasant right now. Not only the weather but the people. At times, they could be picked up with tongs, but at this moment they are absolute heaven."

When he arrived in Paris in 1921, he says he knew he was in a magic place at a magic time. He felt at home at once: In fact, he used to say he lived in Paris because it reminded him of his hometown, Kansas City: "I think Paris reminds everyone of his hometown," he says. "You feel welcome here without any of the defects of home."

His memoirs are remarkable for their affectionate understanding of the French. He loves good cooking but not for him the life of the self-obsessed expatriate bar fly:

"Musicians are rarely hard drinkers. Painters can drink at night because they have a clear conscience once the sun goes down. Poets worry all the time and carry little envelopes." He considered Hemingway basically a journalist and did not hang out with him or with the British in Paris, although he approved of the English girls:

"English girls had the great quality in those days of being more available. American girls would fool around but wouldn't go to bed. The English were quick to bed and nice about it."

His great loyalty was to Gertrude Stein. He refused James Joyce's offer to compose the score for a ballet based on the children's games chapter of "Finnegan's Wake."

"I couldn't do that to Gertrude. Picasso didn't do it either. Adrienne Monnier asked him to do some drawings for the French edition of 'Ulysses.' He couldn't refuse right away, so he said he would read the book. He never read much because he didn't want to tire his eyes. He read it and said to Gertrude, I see what you mean, he is an obscure writer that everyone will understand."

Virgil Thomson is most famous for his operas writen with Gertrude Stein, "Four Saints in Three Acts" and "The Mother of Us All." Already sure of himself, he refused Stein's suggestion that Picasso design "Four Saints" — "I preferred to stay within our age group" — and chose instead Florine Stettheimer, whose cellophane costumes caused theater firemen countless headaches. His idea of using black singers came from watching Jimmy Daniels in Harlem.

He has a great feeling for religious music, though not for religion, and has been inspired by hymn tunes as well as the (profane) "Pervigilium Veneris," the sex poem of all time as he calls it, which he translated himself from the late Latin. His wide range includes scores for the three most famous American documentary films, "The Plow that Broke the Plains," "The River" and "Louisiana Story," for which he won the only Pulitzer Prize awarded to a film score. He has said he is most likely to be remembered for his operas:

"The operas have the greatest chance of survival because they are the least like other works. And operas survive better than other things.

"In the same way, my old friend Aaron Copland will be remembered for his ballets. He has about as much instinct for opera as Beethoven, which is not very much, but he knows how to write music that dancers can move to and, more important, move against."

In composition, the hardest thing is to wait for the moment, he says. He also observed this in Gertrude Stein: "She would wander around the house, read books, annoy Alice, anything — always keeping herself ready until she found herself reaching for the pencil. I do that with music, let it come.

"Waiting for the angel to strike is the most painful. Orchestrating is a delight because it's like knitting — you can pick it up at any time. If you get involved in a long piece, an opera or a film with a deadline, then you can organize your life like a pregnant woman. I always enjoyed working on a newspaper because of the deadline, the blessed deadline, how I love it. You know what you have ahead of you."

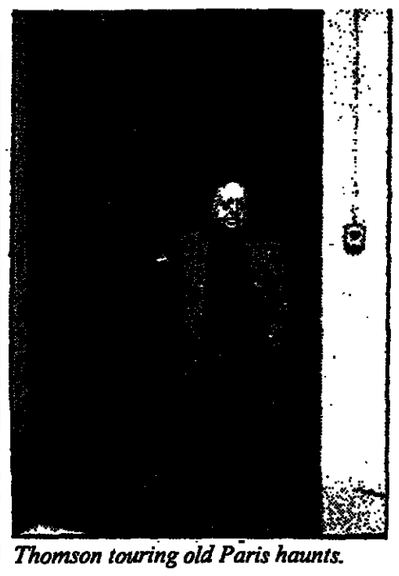
Mr. Thomson sold his quai Voltaire flat two years ago and lives the year round in New York's Hotel Chelsea, where he first took a flat 30 years ago. "They offered to put my name on a plaque outside. I said you're not going to put my name up as if I'm in business. Though maybe I am." His poor hearing protects him from the hotel's wilder goings-on and anyway he says the Chelsea's reputation is unjustified:

"When we have a murder it gets a lot of press. When they have a murder at the Waldorf it doesn't get any press, although they have more murders than we do. We don't have a murder more than every four years. And we have a little fire now and then, but so do all hotels."

When he first came to Paris as a poor young musician, he thought it would be best to starve in a place where the food is good. The main thing that Europe offers an American, he says, is distinction: "Distinction isn't an American concept. It is often called by what amounts to a dirty word, elitism."

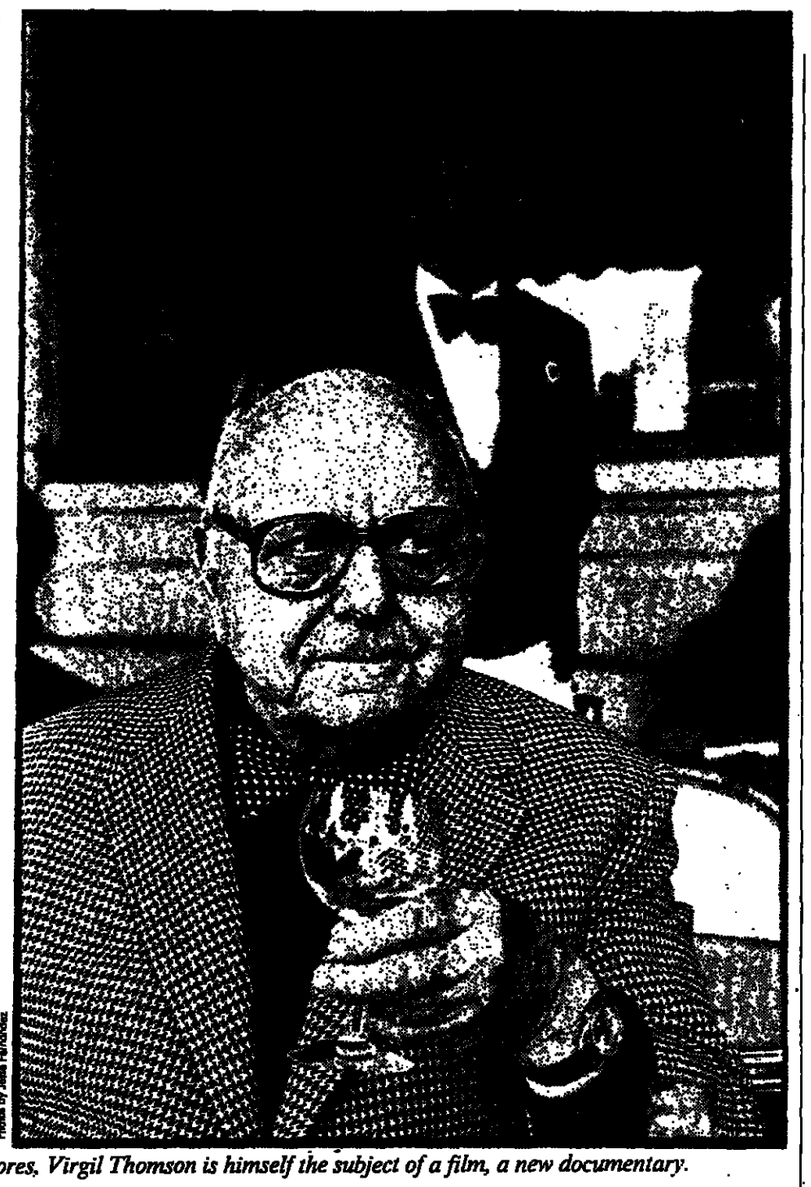
Distinction is the product of hard work and high standards. In his youth, Virgil Thomson took his unspoken credo from Eric Satie — not to be bogus in music or life. "It's a good rule if you can follow it," he says. "I think an artist has to have a minimum of bogus." Self-conscious attempts at being avant-garde are utterly conventional; true originality disturbs and eventually nourishes.

"Any kind of originality or authentic talent starts out by being a little shocking because it is unexpected," he says. "By mere age and persistence, you will have acquired something like a license to continue." ■



Thomson touring old Paris haunts.





Photos by Jess Fernandez

After writing operas, ballets and film scores, Virgil Thomson is himself the subject of a film, a new documentary.

ondon Festival Ballet's Survival Saga

by Susan Reimer-Torn

LONDON — When the enterprising impresario Julian Braunsweg invited dancer Anton Dolin to dinner at the Russian Tea Room one night in New 1948, he was courting one of the biggest ce draws in the world.

sweg's proposal was straightforward kly commercial. He wanted to sign Dolis longtime partner, Alicia Markova, to extensive tour backed by a company of They would present familiar classics at e public could afford.

tars agreed and a 10-week tour of the provinces proved so successful that just later, the company launched its first season with Dolin and Markova star- a full-length "Nutcracker Suite." Al- Markova soon left the new venture, it who christened the fledgling company ival Ballet.

season, the company celebrates its 30th ary — its near-bankruptcy, homeless- ried critical reception notwithstanding. impressive achievement is the fact that anaged to survive at all.

organized at a time when the big tour- panies' lavish presentation of guest stars he wane. In England, Convent Garden's Royal Ballet (known as Sadler's Wells 6) was presenting 19th-century classics, as some original British ballets, with ristic unconcern for mass appeal. Si- ously, the tiny Ballet Rambert was blazti-establishment trail and fostering imew works. All the other companies that ted in this postwar ballet boom have since faded from the scene — with the notable exception of the Festival Ballet.

Over the past 30 years, the company has followed an unstartling but seldom sorry artistic policy, in the knowledge that survival in the arena of the commercial arts is as much a matter of adaptability as artistic merit. Since its inception, it has relied heavily on the appeal of tried and true classics and has generated public excitement with such flashy guest stars as Alexandra Danilova, Yvette Chauvire and Leonide Massine.

This year, as in the past, the company is part of the Nureyev Festival (in London until July 5) in which the Russian star dances with the company every night — more performances than he would normally have danced in a whole year with the Kirov Ballet.

Over the years, the company has also commissioned a limited number of new works and revived a series of less familiar classics from the repertoires of Auguste Bournonville, early Diaghilev and contemporary choreographers.

Although critical reception has been mixed, the company has made some significant contributions. In 1974, the Swedish romantic ballet authority Mary Skeaping was invited to mount "Giselle," resulting in a version widely considered the most authentic and beautiful to be seen anywhere. "Giselle," originally performed at the Paris Opera in 1841, is most often seen in its modified Russian reincarnation. Skeaping, painstakingly reconstructing the original French version, restored a romantic ethereality to this tale of a dead girl who returns to haunt men as a ghostly night creature.

Leading Danish dancer Peter Schaufuss' production of "La Sylphide" was similarly well-received at its August 1979 premiere. Schaufuss retained all the hallmarks of the specifically Danish romantic style while urgently projecting the ballet's central drama — a young hero's conflict between domestic security and the allure of a chimerical femme fatale.

While justifiably proud of these achievements and a three-decade life span, the folks at London Festival Ballet are far from smug. Triumphs aside, it is impossible to deny that it has never made it to the first rank of ballet companies. Perhaps at base, the incorrigibly snobbish balletomanes can't quite forgive it its openly middlebrow approach. Certainly, the company has its serious shortcomings. It has no major resident choreographer, and fewer than a dozen major new works in 30 years is not a distinguished track record.

The company's lack of a distinctive style is particularly evident since its neighbor, The Royal Ballet, has long set a revered standard of precise, pure classicism. With no school of its own, the London Festival Ballet has not yet produced any dancers of indisputable star caliber. Nor has its frequent guest-star policy earned the company much long-term prestige. It has, on occasion, totally capitulated to the excesses of powerful personalities. Nureyev's yearly marathon appearances with the company now have the sagging momentum of a self-launched ego trip. "The Sleeping Beauty" — which Nureyev both directs and stars in — callously stresses his own flagging virtuosity, distorts the choreography and is pointlessly opulent.

John Field, the company's new artistic director, is well aware of its failings. He would rather talk about the company's next 30 years than its last. A warm, forthright Yorkshireman in his late 50s, Field could be mistaken for a broad-striding businessman, although he is actually a

Continued on page 8W



uberant "Coppelia," part of the Festival Ballet's 19th-century repertoire that John Field wants to update.

The Venice Biennale: More Baffling Than Ever

by Paul Overy

VENICE — The Venice Biennale was begun in 1895 so artists from all over the world could show their work together at the same time. National and international pavilions were built in the beautiful leafy setting of the gardens of the Castello, beyond the Arsenal where the Grand Canal and the Giudecca Canal broaden out into the Lagoon, the calm area of water that separates Venice from the Lido.

Of course, "from all over the world" in the 1890s meant almost exclusively Europe and America. But gradually a number of pavilions were built for Third World countries — mostly in South America, not Africa — and China has sent work for the first time only this year.

The visual confusion that predominates at this year's Biennale, which opened last week, largely arises from the clash between the international organizers' desire to present a coherent picture of the art of the past decade and the desire of the 32 exhibiting countries to back their individual horses — on criteria that often owe as much to cultural politics at home as any willingness to fall in with the Biennale's overall theme, "The Art of the 1970s."

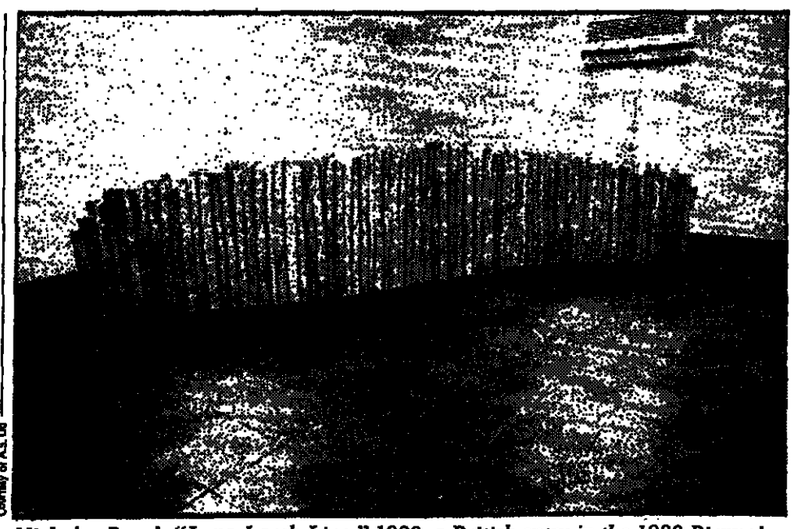
The international exhibition in the central pavilion in the Giardini attempts by drastic simplification and partisan choice to show what was essentially different about the art of the last 10 years, while another mixed show in the Magazzini di Sale (salt warehouses) along the Zattere quay tries to predict the art of the 1980s.

The commissioners of most of the national pavilions seem to have thought that more kudos is to be gained by coursing their horses to the next decade than by trotting out the champions from the last. Whereas the work in the central pavilion is mostly mixed media, Conceptual assemblies or Minimal structures, many of the national pavilions and the Magazzini di Sale are filled with the New Painting that is now being promoted as the ascendant art of the next few years. Whereas the art of the 1970s is presented as minimal, predominantly monochrome or gray, the new art is painterly, colorful and filled with simple, easily readable images.

The dichotomy between internationalism and nationalism in art that is represented by the architecture, geography and general ambience of the Biennale setting has had a new relevance during the last two decades. After 1968, a year of "events" that even Venice did not escape, the Biennale authorities abolished the prizes that had been an important feature of the show in order to discourage the more spurious and competitive aspects of nationalism.

After more troubles in 1972 (political demonstrations against "the Biennale of the bosses"), the Biennale skipped a show in 1974 and reemerged in 1976 with a strong attempt to give itself a major theme: "Architecture and the Environment." In 1978, the theme was so unspecific as almost to disappear altogether: "From Nature to Art, from Art to Nature." Almost anything fitted into that, or was made to.

The troubles continued this year. One of the original committee members for the show, Milanese art critic Flavio Caroli, resigned and organized a selection of his own as the revived Milan Triennale (formerly more of an architecture and design exhibition), so those visitors who come to the Venice via Milan before July 15 can see an alternative view of art for the 1980s that actually contains many of the same names.



Courtesy of A.B.

Nicholas Pope's "Long Larch Line," 1980, a British entry in the 1980 Biennale.

And by fortunate chance, the Venice region is showing a major retrospective of American Pop Art at the Palazzo Grassi until July 6, so for the next month it is possible to compare the art of the 1970s with one of the major movements of the 1960s. The artist who emerges strongest from the Pop show is Andy Warhol, who despite his frivolous personal pose is a highly serious artist whose work was much more critical of the affluent society than the other American artists of his generation. If Warhol was the artist who, in restrospect, seems to have dominated the 1960s, he is included also in the Biennale's survey of the past decade, in the words of one of the international organizers, Harald Szeemann, "as the personality who opens up the '70s."

The "personality" who is presented as dominant in the 1970s is the German artist Josef Beuys, who has been given a large room to himself near the entry. Just as Warhol's best pictures are infinitely more serious than his "camp" pose, so the best of Beuys' installations and sculptural ob-

Continued on page 10W

London Festival Ballet *Continued from page 7W*

former lead dancer and director of the Royal Ballet as well as the Royal Academy of Dancing. There is something engaging in his honest appraisal of his company's popular image.

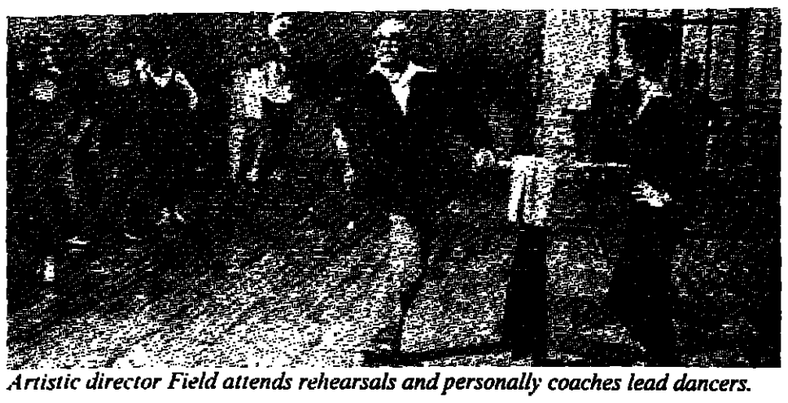
"We want to be elitist in the sense of offering only the highest quality theater," he explains, "but we want to be theatrical, not just dance people. Ours should be an exciting, interpretative art. And we don't want to be totally resident with a club-type audience that comes to us. It's beneficial to go out on the road and play to all kinds of people."

Then, in a flourish of self-promotion, more endearing than brash, he adds a word about the "friendly rival up the road": "I love the Royal Ballet. Their challenge is good for us, but if there is an imbalance I'd like to rectify it so they, not us, are in second place".

Though his goals are more easily voiced than accomplished, Field is a man with a definite vision. Speaking of the company's repertoire, he says, "It is essential to have good productions of the classics and that will remain our foundation. I'd also like to work more with our major British choreographers, Ashton and Tudor. But, most important, we've got to have new, young choreographers who will work with new designers and musicians to create really new ideas." Despite the scarcity of major choreographic talent, Field is undaunted. "We'll go out and find them and train them in our own choreographic workshops — like Diaghilev did," adding hastily, "Of course, I'm no Diaghilev."

Still, Field is no desk-bound administrator. He offers a kind of personal involvement in the company that is rare. He teaches a daily company class, looks for new recruits, attends nearly every rehearsal and personally coaches dancers in lead roles. He is strongly optimistic about the company's resources:

"We have a wealth of talent here. I want to work with them closely, to tax them, to stretch them. As artistic director, I want to feel what they have to say and pull out everything I can. Great ballet is more than an acrobatic challenge. Dramatic talent has to be drawn out."



Artistic director Field attends rehearsals and personally coaches lead dancers.

"Of course," he concedes, "we need to develop more unity of style. Although in an ideal world we would have our own school, we can't afford that. What we can do is recruit the best material from other schools and bring them together here for a daily class." For Royal Ballet-trained Field, a pure, rigorous classicism remains the best foundation, a base onto which other styles can be grafted.

Field rises unflinchingly to the problem of the guest-star policy. "I am no admirer of the guest-artist system. Of course, specialized people should come from time to time, but too much reliance on outsiders is parasitical. We have to develop our own stars. Once, even Rudolf didn't sell — he had to be developed, too."

Moving again, perhaps reluctantly, from the ideal to the real, Field admits that the company will certainly continue to participate in the Nureyev festivals. There remains, lofty visions apart, the nasty question of survival. (It is useless to deny the drawing power of stars: The Paris Opera Ballet's recent refusal to have Nureyev as guest artist forced the cancellation of its entire New York season this year.)

Field is a cautious adventurist. His willingness to experiment within an establishment framework could be the right formula for the company's future. Whether it greatly changes its image remains to be seen. Field concludes with tempered optimism: "In the theater you can't afford not to take chances. I have very definite ideas. I may not succeed, but I'm going to give it a go."

Rudolf Nureyev is dancing "Romeo and Juliet" with the London Festival Ballet at the London Coliseum through June 21. Performances begin at 7:30 p.m., matinees at 2 p.m. June 14 and 21. ■

Ferlinghetti Brings the Beat Back to Paris

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — They met at the Sorbonne. The French literature student didn't own his famous bookstore then, nor did the English literature student own his. When he left for San Francisco, the English literature student asked his friend to take his free apartment on the rue des Beaux Arts, but the French literature student declined, thinking he would rather have an apartment overlooking the Seine or none at all.

Of course, George Whitman, owner of Shakespeare and Co. Books of Paris, looks over the Seine now, and his old friend, poet and publisher Lawrence Ferlinghetti, owner of the City Lights bookstore in San Francisco, visits George and presents a reading there every time he comes through Paris. This weekend Ferlinghetti, one of the prime movers and the unifying force of the Beat Generation, is returning here to read at the American Center's second international poetry festival, Polyphonix.

Originally a New Yorker, Ferlinghetti was first introduced to France in World War II, in the Normandy landings. After the war, he returned here to work on his doctorate at the Sorbonne. In the early 1950s, he settled in San Francisco's North Beach district and, noting the lack of a place where writers and lovers of books could linger and browse, decided to open the city's first paperback bookstore, City Lights. Overnight, the store became a center for the city's intellectual community.

"There was no room for anything new in New York. Things are still open out here. It's still the last frontier," he once said, explaining the '50s renaissance in the San Francisco writing scene.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of City Lights Books, a small company Ferlinghetti set up to publish writers then outside the main literary circles in the United States — Allen Ginsberg, Gregory Corso, Ferlinghetti — and others who were only known in Europe, such as Henri Michaux, Jacques Prevert and Andrei Voznesensky. The books address the continuing political alienation of our times and the culture of the disaffected and are now standard reading on university lists.



Ferlinghetti, poet of the Beats.

It was in 1956 that City Lights Books caught the public eye, after some early copies of Ginsberg's long-poem, "Howl," were termed obscene and then seized by San Francisco authorities. The press covered the trial, with many literary authorities testifying to the value of the book and, though the charges were later dismissed, the Beat "movement" was born and the City Lights writers became recognized. The vision and restlessness of the movement, the world of Bohemians and young people straining to l the world on their own terms, was best dep in Jack Kerouac's novels (currently enjo new popularity — "On the Road" has just made into a film entitled "Heart Beat").

Ferlinghetti's own poetic precepts consi using the common spoken language, withou scure allusions, while maintaining the poss ties of further levels of meaning. His is an poetry: He insists that it must leave the room, that it go back into the street wh came from, that it leap from the page to be a social force again. This became clear as as 1958, in his second book of poems, "A C Island of the Mind" (now in its 23rd prin with over 700,000 copies in print):

> *Yet I have slept with beauty*
> *in my own weird way*
> *and I have made a hungry scene or two*
> *with beauty in my bed*
> *and so spilled out another poem or two*
> *and so spilled out another poem or two*
> *upon the Bosch-like world.*

In his poem of 1975, "Populist Manifesto" extorts poets everywhere to come down their mountaintops, for it is "time now to municate with all sentient beings." He h mained true to that, and his most recent p draw social messages from every source i nable, from the alienation of department to meditations on painting or music. His continues to ring with wit and compassion ire and lyricism.

This summer Ferlinghetti is reading in and Avignon as a guest of the French govern He will be reading some new poems at the A can Center, 261 boulevard Raspail, Paris 1 June 15 and 16, 6 p.m. to 12 a.m., as pari Polyphonix festival. He will also read at the tre Georges Pompidou on June 18 at 8:30 pm

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, To June 22: **Vienna Festival.** Includes: Musikverein (tel: 65.86.81). Grosser Saal — June 15 at 7:30: Hermann Prey, Leonard Hokanson piano (Schumann). June 17 at 7:30: Vienna Philharmonic, Karl Boehm conductor (Beethoven). June 21 and 22 at 7:30: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Bruckner).

●Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655). Vienna Opera — June 14, 18 and 21 at 7: "Norma," Renata Scotto. June 15 and 20 at 5: "Tristan und Isolde." June 16 at 7:30: "La Traviata." June 19 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Vienna Opera Ballet — June 12 at 7: "Giselle," Galina and Valery Panov.

●Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — June 14 and 15 at 7:30: "Evocations," poetry and prose with Princess Grace of Monaco and John Westbrook. John Carroll director.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Forest National (tel: 02/345.90.50) — June 22 at 8:30: Bob Marley and the Wailers. June 23 at 8:30: Santana.

●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01). Grande Salle — June 17-21 at 8:30; June 22 at 3: International Ballet of Caracas.

KNOKKE-LE-ZOUTE, Elizabeth Franck Gallery (tel: 050/60.68.81) — To July 1: Michael Prentice, sculpture.

ENGLAND

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Glyndebourne Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.34.11). Includes: June 14, 18 and 22 at 5:30: "Die Zauberfloete," Andrew Davis conductor. June 15 at 4:30; June 17, 19 and 21 at 5:30: "Falstaff," Andrew Davis. June 22 at 4:30: "Der Rosenkavalier," Bernard Haitink conductor. June 16 and 20 at 5:30: "Die Entfuehrung," Gustav Kuhn conductor.

LONDON, Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — To July 5: Nureyev Festival with Rudolf Nureyev. Includes: To June 21: London Festival Ballet.

●Horseguards Parade, Whitehall — June 14 at 11 a.m.: Trooping of the Color, the Queen's official birthday parade.

●Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31) — To Aug. 23: New Shakespeare Company. Includes: June 14, 16-21 at 7:45; June 18, 19 and 21 at 2:30: "Much Ado About Nothing."

●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — June 15 at 3:15: London Symphony Orchestra, Andre Previn conductor, Christian Altenburger violin (Britten, Tchaikovsky). June 16 at 8: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Chopin). June 19 at 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Andre Previn conductor, Radu Lupu piano (Haydn, Beethoven).

●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Opera — June 14, 17 and 19 at 7:30: "Simon Boccanegra," Kiri te Kanawa, Sherrill Milnes. June 16 and 20 at 6: "Parsifal," Peter Hofmann. June 18 and 21 at 7:30: "La Boheme," Mirella Freni, Carol Neblett, Peter Glossop.

●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — June 16-July 5: American Dance Season. Includes: June 16-21: Erick Hawkins Dance Company.

●Westminster Abbey — June 21 at 6: Service and dedication of memorial to George Eliot.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.27.71) — June 14, 16, 19, 20 and 21 at 7:30: "As You Like It." June 17, 18 and 21 at 7:30; June 19 at 2: "Romeo and Juliet." The Other Place — June 14, 19 and 20 at 7:30: "The Shadow of the Gunman"(O'Casey). June 17, 18 and 21 at 7:30: "A Maid's Tragedy" (Beaumont/Fletcher).

YORK, To June 30: **York Festival and Mystery Plays** (tel: 0904/26421).

FINLAND

KUOPIO, To June 15: Kuopio Dance and Music Festival. Includes: June 14-15 at 9: Budapest State Opera Ballet. (tel: 971/11.41.01.)

FRANCE

ANJOU, June 17-July 15: Festival d'Anjou. Includes: Brussels Trio, Robert Tear, John Lee Hooker. (tel: 41/87.60.81.)

ARLES To Aug. 9: Festival d'Arles (tel: 90/96.47.00).

LYON, To June 30: International Festival. Includes: June 14 at 7: Alex Metayer. June 20: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor. (Beethoven, Debussy). (tel: 7/860.37.13; telex: 370717.)

LE MANS, June 14-15 at 4: "24 Heures du Mans." (Automobile Club de l'Ouest. telex: 720637.)

PARIS, To July 12: 17th Marais Festival (tel: 887.74.31). Includes: June 16: Aldo Romano Quartet. June 17: Hal Singer Sextet. June 18: Anachronic Jazz Band. June 14 and 16-21: "Mille Francs de Recompense" (Hugo). June 17: Ensemble Intercontemporain (Stravinsky).

●American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — June 14-16: International Poetry Festival with 32 poets including Lawrence Ferlinghetti (*see article above*).

●Cinema Publicis-Matignon (tel:359.31.97) — 1st "Train and Cinema" Festival. Includes: June 14 "A Lady Vanishes" (Hitchcock).

●Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — June 16-21: Chamber Formation of New Philharmonic Orchestra, Isaac Stern conductor/violin.

SAINT-DENIS, To June 28: Saint-Denis Festival (tel: 243.30.97). Includes: June 14: New Philharmonia Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Isaac Stern violin (Tchaikovsky, Gershwin).

STRASBOURG, To June 21: 42nd International Music Festival. Includes: June 17: Ensemble Musique Vivante (Xenakis). June 18: Pro Cantione Antiqua (15th- and 17th-century music). (tel: 88/32.43.10.)

VERSAILLES, To June 27: 17th Versailles Festival (tel: 950.24.51). Includes: June 14 and 21: "La Thebaide" (Racine). June 19 and 20: "Nais" (Rameau), English Bach Festival.

ITALY

FLORENCE, To July 9: **43d Maggio Musicale.** June 15 and 18: Mstislav Rostropovich (Bach). (tel: 26.28.41.)

MILAN, Alla Scala (tel:80.70.41) — June 18-21: Los Angeles Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado conductor, Alfred Brendel piano, (Beethoven, Verdi).

LUXEMBOURG

ECHTERNACH, To July 17: International Festival (tel: 66.03.71; telex: 3364). Includes: June 14 and 15: New Chamber Soloists of London, Malcolm Arnold conductor, Benny Goodman clarinet, (Purcell, Mozart). June 18: RTL Orchestra, Polish Philharmonic Choir, David Shallon conductor (Dvorak, Mozart). June 20: Munich Bach Orchestra, Karl Richter conductor (Handel, Bach).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Sporting Club (tel: 93/30.99.31) — June 14: Cleo Laine, Mac Davis. June 15: Joel Grey, Phyllis Diller. June 19: Nana Mouskouri, New Swingle Singers. June 20: Dionne Warwick, Charles Aznavour.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, To June 23: Holland Festival (tel: 020/71.83.45). Includes: Concertgebouw — June 20: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marba conductor (Mozart).

PORTUGAL

MADEIRA, To June 25: Bach Festival. Includes: June 15: International Bach Festival Orchestra, Yuval Waldman conductor, Gulbenkian Choir of Lisbon, Anthony Newman organ. (tel: Lisbon 53.73.10.)

SCOTLAND

AYR, KILMARNOCK and LARGS, June 14-22: Robert Burns Festival. Includes: poetry, music, plays, exhibitions. (Kilmarnock and Loudoun District Council, Civic Centre, Kilmarnock, Strathclyde.)

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Galeria Joan Prats, Rambla Cataluna, 54 — Yamando Canosa, paintings.

MADRID, Teatro Alcala Palace — June 16: Nacional Jazz Ensemble.

●Teatro Real — June 18 at 8: Alfredo Kraus tenor.

●Museo Espanol de Arte Contemporaneo — "Pintores Italianos," exhibition of works by 20 artists, including De Chiricos and Purri.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE, 25th International Festival. Includes: June 15: Basel Opera Ballet. June 18 and 19: London Contemporary Dance Theatre. (tel: 021/22.64.33.)

ZURICH, To early July: Zurich Festival. Includes: Opernhaus — June 14 at 7:30: "Don Carlo." June 15 at 6: "Tristan und Isolde." June 19 at 8: "Idomeneo." (tel: 211.12.56.)

●Halle Fuer Internazionale Neue Kunst (tel: 42.19.45) — June 15-Aug. 10: Robert Ryman, paintings.

WEST GERMANY

FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 63.64.64) — June 14, 15, 17 and at 8: "The Collection" (Pinter) "Help" (McGuire), English Spe Theater of Frankfurt.

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper 22.13.16). Opera — June 15 at 7: Ballo in Mascera." June 16 at "Iphigenie auf Tauris." June 17 and 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte." June 7: "Le Nozze di Figaro." Ballet — 14 and 21: "Serenade," "The Temperaments" and "Symphony i June 18 at 7:30: "Orchestersuite N and "Legend of Joseph."

STUTTGART, To June 30: Stu Theater Summer (tel: 0711/21951 cludes: Kammertheater — June 1 15 at 8: "Exit Burbage" (Peter bread), Theatre Royal Nor Kleines Haus — June 20 and 7:30: "Hamlet," Warsaw Dra Theater.

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Milos Forman: From Prague to Hollywood, 'Hair' to 'Ragtime'

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — The only-in-America fable of the ambitious but humble immigrant fleeing from repression to Ellis Island with just a few dollars in his t and making good in the land of opportu- as been written with a new twist and sev- xtra dimensions in the remarkable saga of Forman, who next month will begin ng his next film in New York and Lon- "Ragtime," a $23-million movie based on octorow's novel.

n in Bohemia 48 years ago, this well-re- d but underpaid Prague movie director e consequences of the Soviet invasion of tive Czechoslovakia in 1968. His second can film, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's won all five of 1975's top Oscars (best s; director; actor, Jack Nicholson; actress, Fletcher, and screenplay), a sweep ed only once in Academy Award history, Happened One Night" in 1934.

man's third U.S. film was last year's mov- ion of "Hair," which did better at the box in Europe than in America and was a con- for the French Film Academy's best for- lm prize this year (it went to Woody Al- Manhattan," but Forman won it in 1966 is Czech film, "Loves of a Blonde").

e funny thing is, I almost didn't make twice," this virile and vital bear of a man ed recently with a bass chuckle verging animated growl. The first muffed chance oon after Forman moved from Prague to rman, when one of his mentors, Claude flew him to the West Coast to tell " hippie creators his concept for filming mingly unfilmable stage hit.

ing at their motel, Forman was amused that the librettist of "Hair," James Rado ad played the hero), was going bald: made him much more human to me." But nd co-author Gerome Ragni (who played ekick) refused to talk to Forman until uru could be summoned. When the guru, t black, did appear, there was another total silence while the guru spread, shuf- layed and read his Tarot cards. Then he up and shook his head grimly. Forman e next plane back to New York.



"Bed Suicide": When troubled, Forman spends days in bed, refusing food, drink.

The second shot at "Hair" came in 1976. Even as the newest and most spectacular Oscar-winner (for "Cuckoo's Nest"), Forman was just one of several strong candidates for the directorial job. But, knowing this time around what might influence the inventors of the Age of Aquarius, Forman quietly made the point that he was an Aquarian himself. As $14-million decisions go, this proved decisive.

Forman is the first to admit that the "tribal love-rock musical" he loved came encumbered with a heavy load of what he calls "hippie stuff." He explains his reaction to seeing the play on a 1967 visit from Prague to the United States: "I was like Alice in Wonderland then. I loved the music of 'Hair' and I was seduced by the surface of all I saw in America. But I couldn't hear the lyrics and, besides, the language was so new that, even though I spoke English, I didn't understand one word. This ignorance made me freer. The music stayed in my head for 10 years while I imagined my own thing."

If ever man turned defect into strength within a framework of fun and dance, "Hair" is one heroic triumph. For half its length, Forman's screen musical is merely a magical improvement upon the source, with Zoomar lenses and leggy Twyla Tharp dancers surging back and forth across a Central Park that serves as a glistening film location instead of a stage setting.

Forman knew from the outset that he would have to interpolate a plot in order to film the formless musical: "It is not like in the theater when a play becomes a little boring and you get around it by filling the stage with movement and special effects the way they used song in the show." On the screen, sooner or later, "you have to have a close-up: a face that speaks. If the face is boring, there is nothing else to look at. That face has to express a character and, once you have characters, you have to have a story."

Thus, working with screenwriter Michael Weller from song to story instead of the other way around, Forman enriched "Hair" with his own realization that "after 10 years of experience, the Age of Aquarius was not so rosy and there is also something called responsibility."

□

Milos Tomas Jan Forman was born on Feb. 18, 1932 in Caslav, Bohemia, some 45 miles east of Prague, to Anna Formanova, who had married schoolteacher Rudolf Forman, who was Jewish. For this, she died at Auschwitz in 1943 and her husband at Buchenwald a year later. Long before then, the parents were gone from the boy's life and Forman lived with a succession of uncles and relatives who tried to keep an eye on him and another eye out for the Gestapo.

"For me," he recalls, "war was adventure: new people, new friends, new kids. People took care of me, but not much care. At 10, 11 years old I was coming home at midnight like a gypsy boy. I enjoyed the war."

When he was 14, he learned his parents were dead, but "they were just somebody I used to know. I never realized what it was all about" — until, at 16, he saw a not-so-new newsreel of freight carloads of naked, emaciated bodies being removed from one of the death camps: "Everybody in the picture is moving, and some bodies are not moving and maybe one of them is my mother . . ."

Perhaps it is not surprising that Forman's language became film — or that he went to the Prague Film Faculty and worked his way up the ladder from co-author and assistant director in television to creator of Magic Lantern multimedia presentations and documentary films.

What *is* surprising is that — to a greater or lesser degree in every one of his six feature films from "Black Peter" (1963) to "Hair" — the abrasiveness of being a teen-ager in a family has been expressed so graphically by an orphan who never experienced it. "Maybe it's true," he says wistfully, almost impersonally, "that with your work you replace what you want to have in life."

After "Black Peter" won the grand prize at Locarno in 1964 and "Loves of a Blonde" won the jury prize at Venice, as well as an Oscar nomination in Hollywood, came the world-shaking events of 1968. His third and last Czech feature, "The Firemen's Ball," was taken as a savage attack on the Communist system. At first, Czech President Antonin Novotny banned the film, which Forman insists to this day was meant only as entertainment. Then, as Novotny's dictatorship crumbled, he cleared it for domestic release only. Whereupon 40,000 firemen walked out on strike because Forman had insulted their profession.

To make matters worse, co-producer Carlo Ponti withdrew his $85,000 investment, representing one-fifth of the budget. Forman, whose pay in Prague never exceeded $2,000 per film plus $100-a-month salary, was asked to reimburse the State Bank for Ponti's $85,000. He received an official notice saying he was "guilty for this loss of hard currency. I was in a very difficult position and in danger of going to trial for economic sabotage." Worse yet, his film was stashed in a vault.

Thus did the dawn of the Prague Spring find Forman, who should have rejoiced in Alexander Dubcek's ascension, bedded down with what he calls "my form of sleeping sickness." At such times, he stays in bed, refusing food or drink or any other activity until somebody rides to his rescue. In Forman's survival kit, this passive "bed suicide" is a means to recharge the batteries, hone his antennae and gather strength for the second chance. It is also the outsider's acknowledgment of dependence upon others.

In this instance, writer Jean-Claude Carriere put Forman in touch with Claude Berri and Francois Truffaut (to whose "400 Blows" Forman's early work was compared). The two French filmmakers bought Ponti out just in time to enter "Firemen" in the Cannes Film Festival. Forman flew to Cannes, where his film was leading the Grand Prize field at the halfway mark — when the festival was aborted by the French Revolution of 1968.

In that year of world history, however, there was no place to hide from an avalanche of adversity that Forman calls "unluck." In August, Soviet tanks invaded Czechoslovakia to extinguish the Prague Spring and, in passing, the film renaissance that brought "Closely Watched Trains" and "The Shop on Main Street" in addition to Forman's films. Under Soviet occupation, his days in his homeland were numbered when Moscow's "Komsomolskaya Pravda" attacked him as a willing tool of a Zionist conspiracy, generating "pathological hate against common people . . . One can call Forman's films a vivid, illustrated edition of the counter-revolution's program."

With such notices spelling a future of unemployment or worse in "normalized" Prague, Forman leaped at an opportunity to do a film about runaways in America. Working with Carriere and two American collaborators, Forman spent a year in Greenwich Village studying American youth. The result was 1971's "Taking Off": a compassionate comedy of modern manners in which suburban parents seek to bridge the generation gap by smoking pot and playing strip poker to "get with" their alienated teenager.

"A lovely thing!" Richard Schickel rejoiced, reviewing "Taking Off" in Life.

As the official U.S. entry at Cannes, "Taking Off" won the jury prize and did well in Europe but failed to take off financially in America. After making one segment in Munich of the 1972 Olympics documentary, "Visions of Eight," seeing collaborations came unstuck and producers neglecting to return his calls, Forman climbed into bed at the Chelsea Hotel: "That 10 percent of the day when I wasn't asleep, I would stare at the ceiling and try to read."

Reading in bed paid off big in 1974, when Michael Douglas mailed him Ken Kesey's 12-year-old novel, "Cuckoo's Nest." Forman, whose English had just reached the level where he could read for beauty of language as well as meaning, was "enormously impressed." He read it twice, "once for pleasure and then once to formulate my feelings," penciled some notes in the margins and folded certain pages back, phoned actor-producer Douglas collect and flew to Los Angeles to meet him.



Photos by Mary Ellen Mark/Magnum

Forman in New York's Central Park with choreographer Twyla Tharp.

By then, Forman had figured out why the American public stayed away from "Taking Off": "It was my typically European open-ended ending," which cleverly fit the generation gap into one living room but left it there unbridged. "Throughout the film, everyone is laughing and with it, but they go home confused."

Forman brought in "Cuckoo's Nest" slightly over budget by asking for two extra days of filming at Oregon State Hospital to clarify the ending: "Looking at my rushes, I felt the need to see the inmates wakening up to the consequences of the Indian's final deed." Those two extra takes not only averted a letdown but, as Forman realized, "My needing a strong story with a clear concrete ending told me that I was finally becoming very American." ■

Characters in Search of a Laugh

by Nina de Voogd

ARIS — One of the most arresting features about the Hauser Orkater, the young Dutch theatrical troupe, is the contrast between its motley, off-key appe and the split-second precision of its nt performance.

lented, hard-working and imaginative f 11 musician-actors with a great sense he Hauser Orkater members banded to- ight years ago when they were barely high school. Their idiosyncratic interpre- of vaudeville routines, assorted visual al gags and cerebral sideshow numbers les of laughter even from French audi- — not renowned for their responsive They have been variously compared to Beckett and Kurt Weill.

er is a contraction of the words "orches- l "theater," while Hauser is the family two brothers in the troupe whose last as the only one that sounded right with

Disreputable as they may look on stage absurd comic-strip versions of 20th-century tumes, offstage they combine running- anges and impersonations ("Our life is e ludicrous offstage than on") with a v of future goals and possibilities.

earlier shows, "Famous Artists" and " ran successfully in Holland, England, France and Italy before appreciative audiences, while the present one, "*Regardez les hommes tomber*," a show that came into being a year and a half ago, has now had about 170 runs in Holland, Germany and France. The group, which operates strictly on a consensus basis, thinks this is about 70 too many, and that, ideally, after about a hundred performances of any show it is time to break new ground. Despite offers from all sides to continue their present show, both in France and elsewhere, they will perform it for the last time on July 5 at the Stadsschouwburg in Amsterdam, after brief stints in Zurich and Paris.

The set consists of a high wall on one side, a ramp in the center leading upstage and an assortment of musical instruments. Props range from an adult-size wooden scooter to a towering, room-high bar stool. There is no real story line — only a succession of slapstick guffaws and pseudo-literary allusions.

In one sketch, the sound of a failing airplane engine prompts the appearance of a disheveled pilot, who leaps onto the stage. He is "discovered" by a comic-strip character in knee socks, and they begin a nonsensical dialogue. In one non sequitur exchange, a character snaps: "There is no such thing as coincidence," which elicits the retort: "Coincidence is international, like rheumatism," punctuated by the flexing of forearms with clenched fists, in a free interpretation of the international Communist salute.



Hans Morrison

Hauser Orkater, the Dutch troupe touring Europe with zany vaudeville sketches.

Music pervades the entire show — there are songs with untranslatable Dada-type Dutch lyrics, belted out in harmony with contagious joie de vivre, haunting saxophone solos played as background music and a retro solo number in German entitled "Ich bin der Ganzumsonst." (Ganzumsonst is an invented word — "but we all know what it means — anyway, we checked the grammar and syntax very carefully.")

It would be hard to pinpoint what it is about this youthful troupe that keeps you riveted to your seat, but one thing is certain: With the most improbable of material, they have created one of the freshest shows around.

The Hauser Orkater show "Regardez les hommes tomber" runs at Paris' Theatre National de Chaillot through June 26; at Zurich's Spektakel Festival on June 28 and 29, and at the Amsterdam Stadsschouwburg in Amsterdam, July 1-5. ■



The bearlike Forman loves kittens.

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Some Cheer for Thrifty Buyers

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Despite the publicity surrounding the recent records set by Impressionists and modern masters at auction, not all supremely important art brings huge prices. Neither do all fine works cost a lot even from the thriftiest buyer's viewpoint. Such is the surprising lesson of the round of auctions held this week at the Hotel Drouot.

At the top was a truly marvelous painting of the kind one associates with top collections or museums. It turned up unexpectedly at a small sale conducted Wednesday by Etienne Libert with the assistance of Bruno de Bayser, the expert on old master drawings. The pastel portrait by Edouard Manet is probably the finest auctioned in a decade. A young woman, head and shoulders, is shown sideways, her head slightly tilted, with the merest suggestion of a smile.

It epitomizes the subdued Romanticism so typical of Manet at his best, conveyed with the lightness of the Impressionist touch. The one flaw, if any, is that it is painted on canvas, never the ideal support for pastel colors because they lose some of their transparency. It has suffered some slight rubbing, the perpetual headache with pastel painting, but retains its beauty. It rose to 1,007,000 francs, a fortune by the average collector's standards yet hardly an unreasonable figure for a great painting.

The other major piece this week was a Picasso drawing sold on Tuesday by Eric Buffetaud in a mixed sale including old masters, modern masters and furniture. The neoclassical figure of a woman drawn in red chalk has the monumentality of the "Acrobat" from the Garbisch-Chrysler collection, which set a record for Picasso in New York last month at 13 million francs. The price, 610,000 francs, is not wildly exaggerated for a work that will hang sooner or later in one of the world's museums. True, it is far beyond the reach of the average buyer.

But that was not the case with the other fine



Manet's drawing, auctioned this week, shows the artist at his best.

paintings and drawings in the same sale. An 1859 Eugene Boudin study in oils of Breton women praying in church was cheap at 28,000 francs. Granting its handicaps — the small size, 33 by 25 centimeters, the dark palette — Boudin's piece nevertheless offers a highly interesting anticipation of the Impressionist brushwork a decade before the advent of Impressionism.

Nor were inexpensive buys confined to the 19th-century schools. Out of the cross section of 20th-century paintings and drawings, some brought prices that can hardly be called very high. A Cubist composition painted in August 1917 by Auguste Herbin was knocked down at 24,700 francs. This is not much for a large watercolor, 65 by 50 centimeters, by one of the more interesting Cubists. And a first-class abstract "landscape" titled "The Ile Saint-Denis" by Jean Riopelle, painted in flamboyant reds, dark blues and touches of white, knocked down at 66,000 francs — the reserve price — was a splendid buy. Like other Riopelles in the sale, it was acquired by the Galerie Iolas with hardly any competition.

And this explains it: No school is popular forever. The abstractionists in general have been losing ground steadily over the past three years, and Jean Riopelle — whose market was mostly in Canada — takes an even worse plunge when no Canadians are in sight.

The unfortunate thing for interested buyers is that they are seldom told. Auction houses advertise what goes up, not what goes down. They are unlikely to mention that Constantin Guys, the French mid-19th-century watercolorist who was so good at quickly jotting down figures of elegant women, has gone out of fashion. In Wednesday's auction, which included the Manet record portrait, it was possible to get an exquisite Guys watercolor for 5,200 francs, one third of its value in real terms a decade ago. Few auctioneers would reveal which 20th-century masters are currently unwanted, even though this is the case with some very good ones.

Press reports likewise tend to ignore the inexpensive items, on the false assumption that low-priced works lack intrinsic interest. It seems more justified to focus on the drawing of a satyr and nymphs in sepia wash by Jean-Honore Fragonard, like the one that sold Thursday evening for 72,000 francs at an auction conducted by Alain Labat, than waste space on some crayon landscapes drawn by Andre Derain in his early Fauve days. Two of the best ones respectively sold for 3,700 and 1,200 francs in the same sale. But, then, no auctioneer is likely to call news agencies to tell them "my lovely" Derains (or Guys, see above) sold for peanuts.

For those who want to avail themselves of opportunities that arise every month if not every week, as is the case at the height of the season right now in Paris, there is only one way: to view things before the sales and attend auctions in person. ■

The Venice Biennale

Continued from page 7W

jects are much more interesting than his naive and simplistic political ideas about how to cure the world's ills and endless "chalk and talk," which has come increasingly to replace his imaginative tableaux like "Tram Stop," the work that dominated the 1976 Biennale with an evocation of prewar childhood as central to the modern experience as Gunter Grass' "The Tin Drum."

Beuys' room this year is more a miniature retrospective, with its batches of chalk-written blackboards, slabs of grease, a piano with a hatchet resting against it and the pervasive eyes of two video cameras. But it lacks the imaginative wholeness constructed from minimal means of his best tableaux.

Of the various names and labels given to the different movements that dominated the 1960s such as "Conceptual" and "Land" art, perhaps the most evocative is the Italian *Arte Povera* ("Poor Art") originally coined to describe the work of a group of artists largely based in Turin who made sculptural works from "poor" — simple or discarded — materials. The term summarizes the main reaction of the 1970s against the superficial gloss of the 1960s, both as depicted in Pop Art or imaged in the mechanized glitter of kinetic, optical or neo-Constructivist art. It also describes what a great deal of the art of the 1970s was: plagued with a poverty of ideas, poor art, in the qualitative sense.

Some of the Italians, however, emerge well, particularly Mario Merz's complex structure made from different materials and Giovanni Anselmo's great lodestone suspended high on a wall above another stone into which a compass is inset.

The English sculptor Richard Long is represented by photographs of his travels through stony landscapes rather than by his more impressive sculptures made from stones. The septuagenarian English painter Kenneth Martin has a single painting in brilliantly colored glowing lines against a creamy white background that is full of youthful energy, supported by an impressive series of drawings that are geometric but have a vital vigor.

Of the Americans, Richard Serra's huge rusted steel plates and Don Judd's troughlike metal box are powerful, and Agnes Martin's new paintings in horizontal stripes are less rigorous than her previous uncompromising work.

Of the Austrians, Gunter Brus' obsessive, almost Art Nouveau drawings, and Arnulf Rainer's extraordinary photographed deformations of his own face into gruesome corpselike images, have an explicitness that is lacking in much of the central show. Its range is narrow and lacks many important names while including many minor ones, which no doubt reflects the internal politics of the international committee as much as anything else.



"Donna Lappone II," 1978, wood sculpture by George Apostu, a Roman

Their work is closer to that of the younger artists in the Magazzini di Sale. There is a return to the image and to painting, although often paint applied directly to walls, like graffiti, or on sheets of paper or cloth. Among the names that have been given to this kind of work are "new image" and "naive nouveau." The imagery and deliberately bad drawings are often similar to what you find on the back of a lavatory door.

The other main tendency is the kitschy patterning and richly impastoed decorative painting from younger American artists, and generally the two tendencies split across the Atlantic. Although often vigorous, most of the work is extremely superficial. One hopes that something less mindless and trivial surfaces in the 1980s.

While preserving the welcome return of intelligibility and vitality, few of the commissioners of the national pavilions seem to have followed the general directive to show "the artist, or artists they consider the most outstanding both for their work and research" of the 1970s.

The United States has tried to do this by presenting an exhibition entitled "Drawings: The Pluralist Decade." But with 66 drawings by 66 "painters, sculptors and architects, video and performance artists, dancers and composers," it is inevitable that not much individual impact is made — and in the welter of work that overwhelms the eye on such an occasion as the Biennale it makes much more sense in national pavilions to give a single artist the whole space, or at least a room to themselves. Carl Andre is curiously missing from the main international survey and his work would have made a powerful presence here in the context of the tasteful neoclassical architecture of the U.S. pavilion.

The British are showing two artists in their early 30s, Tim Head and Nicholas Pope, who have had a lot of international exposure recently — for instance in the Guggenheim's British exhibition in New York this winter — and are beginning to show signs of the pressure. Pope's elegantly evocative Minimal pieces in stone and wood are less strong than those of Richard Long, who filled the pavilion in 1976. Head, whose installations of images projected from slides over real objects have been impressi[ve] the past, don't quite come off here.

In the German pavilion, Anselm Kiefer's [ob]sessive imagery and Georg Baselitz's ca[rv]ed wooden sculpture are less impressive than [the] best German work shown here in earlier [Bie]nnales in the 1970s, like Beuys and Ulrich R[ü]reim. And the French, who have several [of] artists working now, such as the Poiriers [and] Christian Boltanski (who is represented i[n]

central international exhibition), have prese[nted] four internationally unknown artists of [a] unbelievable awfulness: Kijno, Marg[o] Monirys and Yeru. One wonders what inte[r]art politics dictated such inept choices.

The Netherlands have done much bette[r] showing one of Holland's best artists, Ger [van] Elk, whose oddly shaped and stretched can[vas] are witty comments on art and artifice.

In 1978, as a protest against a "dissi[dent] manifestation held in Venice the winter be[fore] the Russians refused to exhibit, as did all other Eastern bloc countries except Rom[ania]. Now only the Russian pavilion is still [empty]. Romania is showing two excellent artists: a painter, Horea Bernea, and a vigorous sculptor in wood, George Apostu. Unfortunately, the pavilion is overcrowded with less impressive sculptures and paintings.

The Poles have wisely presented a single artist, Magdalena Abakanowicz, one of the best sculptors in Europe, whose combination of repeated abstract and figurative forms in sisal and jute creates an unforgettable sensuous experience. Perhaps the real vitality of the 1980s might be coming from Eastern Europe.

The Czechoslovak pavilion is unimpressive, but a historical show of Czech avant-garde art of the early decades of the century at the Ca' Pesaro Museum of Modern Art at the Ca' Pesaro on the Grand Canal has a good selection of works by the pioneer abstract painter Frantisek Kupka, and some fascinating realist sculpture from the 1920s of workers with tools or machines by artists like Otto Gutfreund and Karel Dvorak.

Also part of the Biennale manifestations: a small exhibition of paintings by the French figurative artist Balthus at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, near the Frari, and an exhibition documenting the work of the Centre de Arts Plastiques Contemporains in Bordeaux, one of the liveliest provincial art centers in Fr[ance] — in the ex-Church of San Lorenzo. A show of paintings by the Swedish dramatist August Strindberg opens at the beginning of July at the Correr Museum in St. Mark's Square.

The Venice Biennale exhibitions continue to Sept. 28; "Pop Art" at the Palazzo Grassi to July 6. The Milan Triennale at the Palazzo Triennale in the Sempione Park in Milan continues through July 15.

Galleries in Rome: Artemisia Triumphant

ROME — **Artemisia Gentileschi** was that quite unusual personage, a woman painter in a world of men in the 17th century. Her best painting, "Judith and Holofernes," the subject of this contemporary exhibition, depicts a noblewoman with icy distaste and fury cutting off the head of a man with the help of her kitchenmaid.

The flesh of the group, their silk, velvet and linen clothing, the damask of the bed sheets and the feathery plumes of fresh blood spurting from the victim are painted with ferocious elegance. The painting is remarkable for the skill of the painter, but more because it is held by a raw emotion, quite obviously born from terrible personal experience.

For it is an act of revenge: Two women are actually annihilating a hated creature, man.

Gentileschi was raped by a rival of her father's at the age of 19. Her father, painter Orazio Gentileschi, forced her into a lengthy trial against her ravisher that led to torture and unwanted notoriety. Later briefly married, with several children, she staunchly pursued her career as a painter at the courts of Florence, Naples and the king of England. She was born in Rome in 1597 and died in Naples in 1651.

Like her father a follower of Caravaggio, she does not come up to the somber painterly felicity and ease of the master, though she is close to it here. Had she not been a woman and her lot so troubled, no one would have considered her again as anything but another protagonist in the host of Caravaggists (followers of Caravaggio).

But 300 years later, in the aura of feminism and radical chic, she has been resurrected. Her gruesome painting has been set up as a classroom exercise by a group of critics and dealers for the artists they sponsor. These are generally speaking Conceptualists, in the sense that they try to analyze and reduce the phenomena and conundrums of modern life with parascientific methods and other cerebral mannerisms. The trend by now has become practically academic.

Here Douglas Huebler, who photographs everyone he meets "to photographically document the existence of everyone alive," offers 15 casual faces snapped in the city streets as possible protagonists for the Gentileschi action.

Composer Joan La Barbara's contribution is a recording of the cries of herself and her friends, mixed in various techniques, for a cassette on the floor of the gallery, to express the sounds of "the figures trapped — the symbols of people in bondage" that, she writes, she discovered on the painted executioner's bracelet.

Paolini places a photograph of a drawing of Judith's hand and sword within a painting stretcher, surrounded by flakes of paper. There is a stuffed thrush squashed by a flat iron by Kounellis. Daniel Buren, who has painted stripes inside and outside of galleries for years, sends ready-made stripes to be glued into a corner of the gallery in protest to the placement of Gentileschi's real painting in the inaccessible Vasari corridor of the Uffizi.

Only Twombly seems to have had an inkling of what Gentileschi was about, spelling out his tribute in dabs and swirls of red paint which somehow looks like menstrual blood or the blood of defloration.

A theme show works if it unites artists who have a common theme beforehand, a subject matter, if they all work with say, linear elements, or with plastics. Here the subject is imposed arbitrarily. We are confronted with a helter-skelter group of art products whose only common denominator is that their makers are momentarily "in" in hip international circles.

It is possible that neither the artists nor their handlers realize what they have let themselves in for with this manipulated confrontation. It appears that she, exploited all over again by this strange homage, is the true skillful professional of the lot — showing up everyone else as hollow and pretentious. It is because she does not hide her feelings.

How could anyone react to such a violently emotional statement as Gentileschi's without emotion? No one here can match the strength of her passion.



Gentileschi's "Judith and Holofernes."

"Artemisia" is at the Ferranti, via Tor Millina 26, Rome, through June.

— Edith Schloss

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, June 14-15, 1980 **

هكذا من الأصل

Microchip Builders In Race for Markets

By Malcolm W. Browne

W YORK (NYT) — The race ientists and engineers to create small electronic circuits has be- one of the most intense in his- The future economic, social military rewards are so promis- experts said in interviews, that worth the cost of one dollar's of development for every dol- worth of product.

e immediate objective is to jam ch microelectronic circuitry as le into the smallest possible — a problem requiring a con- s stream of discoveries and ons by specialists in nearly branch of physical science neering.

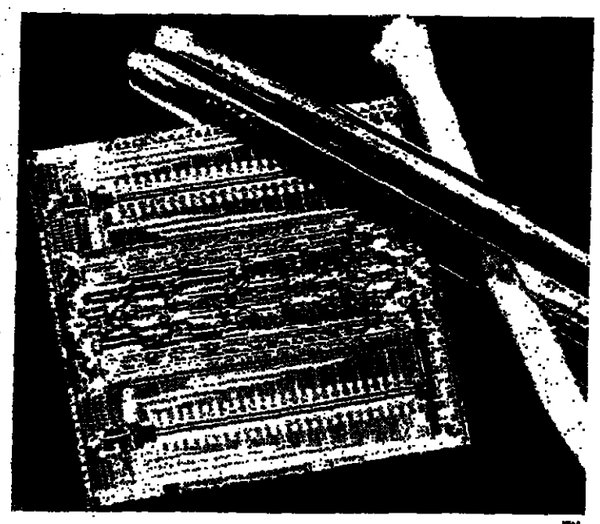
Integrated Circuits

erts at Bell Laboratories, In- ional Business Machines, Tex- struments and the few other s in the design of microcir- believe that as many as one components may eventually ueezed into one wafer-thin he size of a postage stamp.

Chips containing scores of thousands of components already exist. They are the first of a new generation of chips called very large-scale integrated circuits, in which dimensions of individual elements are one-millionth of a meter or less. The number of components built into one chip has roughly doubled each year for several decades, and the 1980 chip will be just one corner of the 1983 chip, engineers predict.

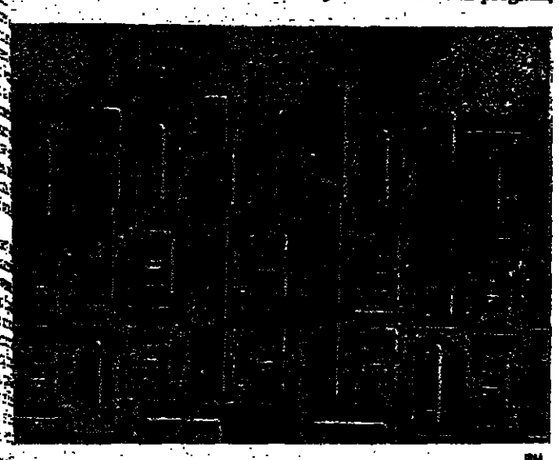
The awesome memory and computing power of the thumbnail gadgets can sift needles of scientific information from haystacks of noise, control factories, design complex machinery, predict weather and earthquakes, program wars and the national economy, find oil, create still better chips and even drive the family car automatically.

Very large-scale integrated circuits are so expensive and complex that only a few corporations in the United States and Japan are in the race, and the Defense Department recently launched its own program, fearing that private industry may no longer be able to meet its burgeoning needs.



IBM

A microchip in the eye of a needle. Alongside is a sewing thread.



IBM

rochip under magnification, less than 2 millimeters square.

Fears have been expressed in other parts of the world that a virtual U.S.-Japan monopoly in superchips could make the rest of the world dependent on these two countries for the tools needed to pursue technological development. This in turn could make many nations vulnerable to embargoes by Washington or Tokyo, as a report prepared for the Swedish Ministry of Defense recently noted.

The global race for superchips seems certain to intensify. An industry executive remarked, "It's like investing in oil at the dawn of the automotive age."

The key to making more powerful chips is in shortening the paths along which electrons must flow from one operating element to another. This is the main way of speeding up the operation of microcircuits, and speed is essential to many problems, such as extracting and interpreting the information in a radar beam.

Increasing compactness also serves an economic purpose. Integrated circuits, in which individual components are assembled while they are being made, are incomparably cheaper than old-fashioned circuits in which components were wired together individually.

They are also far more reliable than conventional wired circuits, engineers say.

'Microdots'

The making of microscopic circuits draws from an idea incorporated in the "microdots" developed for German spies during World War II. A special lens system can project the image of an entire page on a piece of film no bigger than the dot over a typewritten i, and the resulting microdot can be easily concealed amid the print of a book or letter.

Pictures of electronic circuits prepared on drafting boards or computer terminal screens can be similarly reduced, using lens systems or scanning beams of light and electrons that trace images the way pictures are reproduced on a television screen.

Usually, the reduced image is made into a mask, the equivalent of a photographic negative. Visible light, ultraviolet light or X-rays can be projected through such a mask on thin films of liquid plastic (called "resists"), hardening the exposed areas. The unexposed liquid can be washed away, leaving a microscopic plastic structure exactly corresponding to the original large picture.

Acids or other materials are then used to cut away surface areas not protected by the plastic resist, leaving an engraved microscopic image of the original picture.

Today's chips are sandwiches of such images, with as many as 13

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

U.S. Industrial Production Plunges 2.1%

Decline Largest Since 1975 Slump

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 13 — U.S. industrial production declined in May by a seasonally adjusted 2.1 percent, more than it has at any time since the last recession five years ago, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

Last month's fall in the combined output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities followed a revised 2-percent drop in April and declines of 0.5 percent in March and 0.2 in February, the Fed said. Last month it said April production fell 1.9 percent.

It was the largest drop since a 2.2-percent decline in February, 1975.

"The pervasiveness of the decline is almost as great as it was during the last recession," said William Cox, deputy chief economist at the Commerce Department.

The fourth consecutive monthly decline reduced factory output to its lowest level in two years, the Fed said.

"Reductions in output occurred in all major market groupings and were particularly sizable for automotive products, home goods, construction supplies and durable goods materials," the Fed said.

This is further evidence that the 1980 recession, which first hit the housing and automotive industries, has spread to other sectors bodes poorly for employment.

As production drops, unemployment rises. Joblessness in May was 7.8 percent of the workforce, the government reported last week.

The Carter administration had predicted that the unemployment rate would be no higher than 7.2 percent by year's end. Many private economists, however, expect it to rise to at least 8.5 percent or more by the end of the year as industrial production, retail sales and other important economic sectors continue to weaken.

At the end of May, the Fed's industrial production index stood at 145.5 of the 1967 base of 100, down 4.5 percent from a year earlier.

As a measure of how far production has fallen since the economy began sinking in January, the central bank noted that the May production index was the lowest since 144.8 in May, 1978, and down 4.7 percent from January's level.

The most significant drop occurred in the production of durable goods, those with a usefulness of three years or more.

Durable goods production, which includes automobiles, fell 4.9 percent in May, matching the drop in April and was 18.8 percent lower than a year earlier, the Fed said.

It noted that auto assemblies in May were at an adjusted annual assembly rate of 5.5 million units, 8 percent lower than in April and 40 percent below that of a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the production of non-durable goods, which are those with a usefulness of less than three years, dropped 0.5 percent in May following a 0.7-percent decline in April to stand 0.7 percent below the May 1979 rate. Other breakdowns in the Fed report were:

- Production of finished products fell 1.5 percent in May after dropping 1.3 percent in April to stand 3.2 percent below the May, 1979, level.
- Consumer goods output was off 1.7 percent in May, compared with a 1.8 percent drop in April, while production of business equipment slid 1.2 percent following a 0.9-percent decline in April.

NYSE Prices Advance in Heavy Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, June 13 — Strength in several blue-chip issues contributed to a broad advance in prices on the New York Stock Exchange today in heavy trading as interest rates continued to decline.

Analysts said investors were encouraged by the strong market leadership displayed by such issues as General Motors, du Pont, IBM, Eastman Kodak and U.S. Steel.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 3.84 points to close at 876.45, its best level since late February; advances led declines 2 to 1 as turnover slowed to 42 million shares.

Volume leader General Motors climbed 1⅞ to 49⅜ and Ford Motor ¾ to 23¾. They reported lower early June sales but comparisons were not as bad as in recent periods.

Active IBM gained ⅛ to 58¾, du Pont 1⅛ to 41⅞, U.S. Steel ¾ to 19¼, Eastman Kodak ⅜ to 56, Procter & Gamble 1¼ to 76¾ and Avon Products 1⅛ to 37¼.

Institutions have been flocking to the market as interest rates, particularly Treasury bills, dropped to a level that has made securities attractive.

The Federal Reserve late yesterday set the stage for further declines in interest rates by cutting the discount rate it charges member banks for loans to 11 percent from 12 percent — the lowest since the central bank's initial credit-tightening actions last Oct. 6.

The announcement came after a spate of major banks reduced their prime lending rates — which stood at a record 20 percent in April — by half a percentage point, to 12½ percent.

Prime Rate Lowered

Today, Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third-largest, and several other major banks lowered their prime rates to 12 percent from 13 percent, the first time in almost a year the prime has been at that level.

Analysts disagree whether the prime — charged on short-term loans to a bank's most credit-worthy borrowers — will continue to plunge. Since April, the prime has fallen from 20 percent, and while still very high by historic standards, the 12 percent rate is the lowest since August, 1979.

In addition to Chase, Morgan Guaranty, Irving Trust, Bankers Trust and Chemical Bank, all among the 20 largest commercial banks, adopted the 12 percent rate today.

Bank of America, which ranks no. 1, and second-ranking Citibank lowered their primes to 12½ percent yesterday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1A measure of the money supply for the week ended June 4 rose $2 billion; M-1B rose $2.6 billion.

Goldsmith, 2 Associates Named to Diamond Board

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — Cavenham Development Inc., one of many companies controlled by Sir James Goldsmith, disclosed yesterday in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that the British-French businessman and two associates had been named board members of the Diamond International Corporation, a forest-products company.

Diamond shares, responding to the formal truce between the two feuding companies, jumped $3 a share, to $42.50, in New York Stock Exchange consolidated trading, on a volume of 1,417,500 shares. Nearly 1.3 million shares changed hands late in the day on the Pacific Stock Exchange, making Diamond the most active issue on the consolidated tape.

Sir James, 47 years old, is chairman of Generale Occidentale of Paris, which, in turn, owns Cavenham Ltd. of London, the British food company, and the Grand Union Co., the American supermarket chain.

The other two nominees are Bowman Gray 3d, 42, a director of Grand Union and president of General Occidental of New York, and Roland Franklin, 54, a Briton who is a Grand Union director and chairman of General Occidental Inc.

Mr. Gray's father, who died in 1969, was chairman of the board of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. His grandfather had been president of the company, while his uncle, Gordon, was a former Army Secretary and president of the University of North Carolina.

The appointments are part of a 62-page truce negotiated between Cavenham and Diamond to settle a bitter takeover battle. It will become official as soon as Cavenham is successful in obtaining at least 2,748,172 shares of Diamond, the documents show.

Cavenham and affiliated companies own 756,560 Diamond shares, or 5.9 percent. Cavenham is now seeking an additional 4.5 million shares, or 35 percent, at an offering price of $42 a share. The truce limits Cavenham to a maximum 40 percent interest in Diamond for the next five years.

The settlement, which calls for an end to extensive and costly litigation between the parties, also provides that, starting with Diamond's annual meeting next year, scheduled to be held next May, Cavenham would have the right to designate one-third of the company's board members, if by then Cavenham held at least one-third of Diamond's shares.

The Goldsmith interests told the SEC that they intend to borrow $115 million of the $191.5 million expected outlay from Credit Lyonnais, Credit Suisse and the London branch of New York's Citibank. The balance would be generated internally, the documents said.

In a related development, Diamond told stockholders at its reconvened annual meeting yesterday that its proposed merger with Brooks-Scanlon Inc., another forest-products company, had been approved by a vote of 6,897,359 shares, substantially more than the 6.44 million needed for approval. Some 4.1 million shares abstained or voted to reject or postpone the merger. Diamond said the merger was expected to take place next Tuesday.

Deficit in Trade Narrows Sharply For Swiss in May

BERN, June 13 (AP-DJ) — Influenced by two fewer working days in May, Switzerland's trade deficit narrowed sharply to 669.3 million Swiss francs (about $414.7 million) in May from 1.28 billion francs in the previous month, but was still wider than the 338.6 million-franc deficit a year earlier, the Swiss government's Statistics Office said.

A decline in imports of energy and vehicles, and lower prices for imported precious metals, jewelry and precious gems were mainly responsible for the lower import figures, the office added.

Imports declined 734.4 million francs to 4.67 billion francs from 5.41 billion francs in April, but were up 540.1 million francs from 4.13 billion francs in May, 1979.

Exports fell less rapidly than imports, showing a 125.9 million-franc drop to 4 billion francs from April's 4.13 billion francs, but compared with a year earlier, exports in May were still up 199.4 million francs from 3.80 billion francs.

uto Union Asks U.S. to Slash Imports

By Jane Seaberry

SHINGTON, June 13 (WP) United Auto Workers union, 00,000 of its members out of yesterday took the extraordi- tep of asking the government quotas to cut by more than e number of foreign cars and imported.

ddition, the union asked the ational Trade Commission to luties on imported cars from rcent to 20 percent of the ale price. The union asked vernment to maintain its 25 t import duty on trucks.

union is seeking to impose based on import levels in r 1975, which the union said ormal years. In 1976, import- s composed 1.7 million out million total car sales in the States. In 1975, 1.3 million cars were sold of the total lion cars sold.

orts for 1980 are projected to bout 2.9 million, compared tal car sales of 10.6 million.

Adjustment Period

protectionist action, which be effective for five years, give the auto industry time to nd produce its own fuel effi- all cars to compete with the , the union claimed.

one country that would not cted by the petition for im- rotection is Canada, where W has thousands of mem- olved in the manufacture of d trucks for export to the States.

ral Motors has historically d import limits, and Ford ex- have said that any restraint be voluntary. The UAW has additionally opposed protec- , but stumping U.S. sales duction have at least tempo- anged it mind.

ters reported that Japanese ufacturers said today in To- they are concerned by U.S. r higher duties and quotas orted vehicles because they proposed barriers would se- harm car exports to the States, Japan's major over- rket.

na, the leading Japanese car blamed the fall in U.S. car d U.S. autoworker lay-offs nd in the United States for cars rather than an "import

elay Seen in Decision

U.S. trade commission has x months to make a recom- ion to the White House for a cision. The president will ve two months to decide the case. If dissatisfied with that decision, the union can appeal to Congress.

"You add six [months] and two [months] and you're not going to have a political decision at all," said an administration official, acknowledging that any decision would likely come after the November presidential elections.

The Carter administration has opposed any import restrictions, claiming they would raise prices for consumers, impede fuel conservation efforts and lead to retaliation by foreign trading partners.

The union's action is one of the most far-reaching cases ever filed under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, which provides temporary relief to industries injured by a substantial influx of imports. The purpose of the clause is to allow sufficient time for the industry to adjust to international competition.

The union must prove that it has been injured by a substantial number of imports, not just a few combined with mismanagement by U.S. automakers of other possible factors, a government official said.

The union contends that foreign car and truck manufacturers, particularly the Japanese, have taken advantage of the domestic automakers' inability to switch quickly to fuel efficient cars. It said that five years of import relief are needed to complete the U.S. industry's retooling program that began as early as 1973. The program will cost the industry about $80 billion between now and 1985.

"We believe there is strong evidence that substantial injury is occurring to the auto industry because of imports surging last month of 28.4 percent of new car sales compared to 17.6 percent in 1978," said Douglas Fraser, UAW president.

Toyota Sets Record With Exports in May

TOKYO, June 13 (Reuters) — Toyota's May vehicle exports rose 5.5 percent to a monthly record 163,100 from 154,600 in April and up 51.4 percent from a year earlier, the company said today. It was Toyota's third consecutive record export month.

Nissan Motor reported an 8.5-percent rise in May exports to 131,000 from 120,700 in April, and up 41.3 percent from a year ago.

Toyota exported 65,400 vehicles to the United States, up 38.9 percent from a year ago, while Nissan's U.S. exports rose 29 percent to a monthly record 59,800. Both firms said shipments to the United States were increased to replenish reduced inventories there, although sales in May declined from a year ago.

Poland Negotiating With Italy for Credits

WARSAW, June 13 (Reuters) — Poland is negotiating a new trade credit deal with Italy that will be worth about $300 million, well-informed sources said today.

They said the new credits for Polish imports from Italy would be discussed during the visit here next week of Italian Foreign Trade Minister Enrico Manca. Poland has used up and paid for nearly $1 billion worth of trade credits from Italy in recent years.

Bank Opposition Delays Chrysler's Sale of Notes

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — Strong opposition from a small group of banks, many of them European, has stalled Chrysler's efforts to market $500 million in federally guaranteed notes, the first borrowing the automaker has scheduled under the $1.5 billion loan guarantee program approved by Congress.

The delay has resulted in Chrysler's suspension of payments to all its suppliers and has increased worries about Chrysler's ability to meet its future payroll.

But both Chrysler and the Treasury Department say the new developements will not create any insurmountable obstacles to the financial rescue plan, crafted by Congress over several months.

The Treasury said that an agreement between Chrysler and the government's Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board that would permit the sale of the $500 million debt package is expected to be completed the week after next.

The resistance to the plan, which must be approved by all of Chrysler's 400 major lenders, is particularly strong in Europe. Banque Bruxelles Lambert, along with two other banks, has initiated a suit in the United States to force Chrysler to repay its loans.

European Objections

The Europeans say that the rescue plan discriminates against European banks in asking concessions on interest payments, including the acceptance of Chrysler preferred stock instead of interest payments after 1983, when the federal aid is set to expire.

European banking sources say that the U.S. plan is unfair to them because European banks last year had to asorb most of the financial losses when Chrysler liquidated most of its overseas manufacturing operations. Now, they feel, they are being asked to solve Chrysler's problems in the United States.

The foreign bankers also object to not having been involved in the negotiations to set up the plan.

Banking analysts say the few U.S. banks that have not signed the agreement to restructure Chrysler's $4.4 billion debt load have refused with the hope that larger institutions will buy them out to keep the plan from falling apart. This, the analysts say, is a common ploy in negotiations of this type.

Chrysler said yesterday that about 30 banks had balked originally at the terms of the rescue agreement but that the number of dissidents had dwindled to seven.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 13, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.923	4.512	109.69 *	47.07 *	0.2375	—	6.844 *	119.24 *	35.28 *
Brussels (a)	28.075	65.87	16.0323	6.871	3.3895 *	14.608	—	17.43	5.82
Frankfurt	1.7328	4.103	—	42.99 *	2.114 x	91.16 *	6.242 *	108.86 *	32.12 *
London (b)	2.342	—	4.1035	9.5725	1.648.75	4.5015	65.75	3.768	12.743
Milan	569.05	1,344.70	473.93	232.90	—	438.90	29.502	514.32	152.10
New York	—	2.3471	0.5705	0.2443	0.1199 *	0.5199	8.8356	0.6204	0.1834
Paris	4.0955	9.587	233.25 *	—	4.928 x	212.65 *	14.54 *	253.68 *	75.03 *
Zurich	1.614	3.7796	91.9763 *	39.4718 *	0.1947	83.9096 *	5.7463 *	—	29.6337 *
ECU	1.4324	0.6108	2.5108	5.859	1,197.42	2.755	40.2598	2.311	7.8835

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0292	Belgian fin. franc	28.575	0.2037	Hong Kong $	4.91	0.2804	Saudi Riyal	3.2271
0.8727	Canadian $	1.1459	2.122	Irish £	0.4713	0.0801	Schilling	12.48
0.1835	Danish krone	5.4505	0.8211	Israeli £	47.485	0.57	Singapore $	1.7544
0.0234	Drachma	42.80	3.7439	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3671	0.2415	Swedish krona	4.141
N.Q.	Escudo	N.Q.	0.2871	Norw. krone	4.828	0.2702	U.A.E. dirham	3.7015
0.2759	Fin. mark	3.624	0.0143	Peseta	69.92	0.0046	Yen	215.55

£ Sterling: 1.1043 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.

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Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Fidelity Far East Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the offices of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 11.00 a.m. on June 24, 1980, specifically but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at February 29, 1980 and the income statement for the fiscal period ended February 29, 1980;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor;
5. Election of Directors and Statutory Auditor for the ensuing year (Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G.A. Seggerman, James E. Tonner, and Fiduciatrust have been proposed as Directors. Maurice J. Sergant of Coopers & Lybrand, Brussels, has been proposed as Statutory Auditor.);
6. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The conduct of the shareholders' meeting shall be governed by the quorums required by law. Resolutions at the shareholders' meeting shall be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting except as otherwise required by law. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: May 23, 1980.

By order of the Board of Directors

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19⅞	14⅞	TexUtil	1.76	9.5	8	1858	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
53⅝	21⅝	Texsgif	1.60	4.1	7	246	39⅝	38½	39	
85	40	Texgif pf	3	4.9		11	61	60½	61	−2
6⅝	2⅞	Textl Ind				24	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
30	20⅝	Textron	1.80	7.5	5	120	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
32½	22¾	Textr pf	2.08	8.1		20	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
58	33⅝	Thiokol	1.55	3.2	7	14	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	35¾	ThmBet	1.72	3.8	11	17	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
13¾	7¾	Thomin	.56b	6.3	4	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
16	8¼	Thrifty	.72	7.5	6	49	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
23½	22½	Ti-Caro n	2	8.6	4	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
42½	21¼	Tidwatr	1	2.6	13	159	39¼	39	39	+ ¼
27¾	16½	Tigerlnt	.80	3.4	8	252	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
53¼	37⅞	Timeln	1.80	3.8	9	182	47⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	27½	Timl pf	B1.57	4.6		69	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
39⅝	28⅝	TimesM	1.44	4.3	8	82	34	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅜
63½	45	Timkn	3a	6.0	6	32	50¾	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
46½	21¾	ToddSh	.25e	.7	6	22	36⅝	36	36¼	
22⅞	13¼	Tokheim	.70	3.6	8	172	20	18⅞	19⅝	+ ½
21⅛	15¼	TolEdis	2.20	11.	8	218	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
23½	15½	TolEd pf	2.36	12.		4	20½	20	20½	+ ½
21⅝	14¼	TolEd pf	2.21	11.		23	20	18¾	19¾	+ ¾
15⅞	8	TonkaCp	.48t	4.5	4	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	ToolRol	.40b	5.7	6	4	7⅛	7	7	
25	12⅝	ToroCo	.88	6.2	6	32	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
31¼	14¼	Tosco n			7	1350	29¼	28¼	29¼	+1
33	18⅞	ToyRUs n			12	140	u33½	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅜
25	21¾	Tracor	s.40	1.6	11	132	24¾	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
23½	16¼	Trane	1.04	4.6	8	79	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
38¼	29½	TranUn	2.36	6.9	7	24	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	9⅝	TW Corp			7	520	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	2⅞	TW Cp wt				7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	TWC pf	2	13.		10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
17	11	TWC pf	1.90	14.		29	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
32¾	17½	TWC pf	2.66	12.		36	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅝
20⅝	14⅝	Transm	1.12	6.2	5	312	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¾	Traninc	2.04	11.		33	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
48⅜	27⅛	Transco	1.44	3.2	13	171	45⅞	45	45⅛	− ⅜
58½	41¼	Transco pf	3.87	5.5		24	56¼	55¾	55¾	+ ½
11⅝	5	Transcn	.10	2.0	9	97	5	5	5	
100¾	77¼	TrG pf	10.32	12.		z20	87½	87½	87½	+1½
93½	69	TrGP pf	8.64	12.		z30	73	73	73	
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf	2.50	11.		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
16⅛	7⅞	TrnsOh	.40	3.2	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	7.8	6	45	23⅝	23	23	− ⅜
44¾	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.0	5	282	41½	40¾	41½	+ ½
48	36¼	Travelr pf	2	4.4		10	45	45	45	+ ½
21¼	16⅞	TriCon	2.16e	11.		88	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
29¼	23	TriCn pf	2.50	9.5		4	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
4	2	TriSoM			4	111	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
10½	6½	Trialnd	.40b	4.7	4	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅛	TriaPc	1	5.7	6	72	18	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅜
17¼	8⅝	Trico	.20	1.4	12	64	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅝
30½	16⅛	Trinityln	s.60	2.6	7	103	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
17½	12	TucsEP	1.52	9.5	8	259	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
35	31⅝	TCFox	s1.50	4.4	6	163	34½	33	34¼	
22⅛	14⅝	TwinDs	1.10	6.2	4	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
37½	18¼	TycoLab	1	2.9	7	507	34⅛	32⅝	34⅛	+1⅝
17⅝	10½	TylerCp	.50	4.3	5	35	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
57⅞	33⅝	Tymshr			14	187	48⅛	47¾	48	+ ⅛
		— U-U-U —								
29⅛	13½	UAL	.25i			701	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
28⅞	19	UGI	1.76	6.6	8	21	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	− ¼
28	18	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z100	25	25	25	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅞	UMC	1.20	9.9	5	76	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	− ¼
3¼	2⅛	UMET Tr				10	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
29¼	9⅞	UNCRes	.12i			345	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅛	Unarco	.88	9.6	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
49¼	36¾	UComp	2.60	6.1	7	1089	43	42¼	42⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	35¼	UnCarb	3	7.0	4	896	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ¾
13¾	6⅝	UnComr	.20	2.5	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
9⅛	3½	UnionCp	.32t	6.7	5	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
14¼	9¾	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	370	12¼	12	12⅛	
79¾	52½	UnEl pfL	8	12.		z160	66	65½	65½	+1½
22½	13⅞	UnEl pf	2.13	12.		5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
62½	36⅝	UOilCal	1.60	2.9	9	726	56⅝	55⅛	55⅝	−1⅛
45¼	37¼	UnPac	s1.40	3.2	10	458	45⅛	43¾	43⅞	− ⅝
6¼	3⅛	Uniroyal				233	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
60	22	Uniroyal pf				z570	24½	24¼	24¼	
14¼	8¼	UnBrnd	.30e	2.2	7	82	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
13	9⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	10.		2	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
39⅞	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	3.9	8	164	39⅝	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅝	UnGrty	.24	.9	8	131	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¾	17⅝	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	43	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	27½	UIllu pf	3.97	14.		690	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅝
21½	14½	UIllu pf	2.20	13.		z1140	18¼	17½	17½	+ ¼
32¼	15⅝	Unilind	.90b	3.9	8	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
22	11¼	Unilinn	.22	1.4	6	52	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
12⅝	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	9.2	5	42	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UnMM n				215	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2	UnPkMn			67	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
37⅜	18⅝	UnRefg	s.80a	3.5	3	29	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ¼
20½	15½	USFaS	2.04e	10.		5	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
10⅝	6½	USAir	.06e	.6	3	1604	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
24½	16	USAir pf	1.87	8.2		16	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+1⅛
42	33½	USFId	2.80	6.7	5	691	41⅝	41⅛	41½	+ ⅜
37⅞	25¾	USGyps	2.40	7.2	5	71	34	33½	33½	− ¼
33½	22¼	USGV pf	1.80	6.1		1	29½	29½	29½	
18½	10¼	USHom	.64b	3.4	5	386	u18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+ ½
10½	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.7	5	152	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	11⅝	USLeasg	.52	3.5	6	8	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅞	US Rlty			110	549	u10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
22½	16¼	USShoe	1.60	7.7	5	64	21	20¾	20⅞	− ⅛
24½	16½	USSteel	1.60	8.4		1904	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
37¾	26	USTobc	2.08	6.4	9	10	32½	32¼	32¼	− ½
52¼	36⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.1	7	456	43⅜	42	43¼	+ ⅜
231	159	UTch pf	8	4.3		1	187	187	187	+11¼
66¼	47	UTch pf	3.87	7.1		45	55½	54¾	54¾	− ½
27⅞	19¼	UTch pf	2.55	9.9		480	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+1⅛
21¾	14¼	UniTel	1.52	8.2	7	118	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
26½	17⅝	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.7		1	22½	22½	22½	− ½
39	22¾	Unitrod	.50	1.5	12	30	33⅝	32¾	32¾	
15	8¾	Univar	.56	5.2	5	5	10¾	10½	10¾	
19¼	10½	UnivFd	.96	6.9	9	27	14	14	14	
25½	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	5.4	8	93	25⅛	24¼	24¼	− ⅜
55⅝	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.1	10	156	55⅞	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
28	19	USLIFE	.70	3.0	6	616	23¾	23	23	
10⅞	7⅝	UslifeFd	.96a	10.		21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL	2	11.	11	289	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
29⅞	20	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		46	25½	25⅜	25½	
26¾	19⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	11.		118	u27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
		— V-V-V —								
26¼	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	6.9	6	53	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
39	21½	VSI Cp	.72	2.1	8	147	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
23½	10⅞	Valero n	.20	1.1		547	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Valleyln	.40	5.9	28	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
15	10⅝	VanDrn	1	7.2	4	55	13⅞	13½	13⅞	− ⅛
35¼	19	Varian	.52	2.0	9	52	26	25⅝	26	
15½	7⅝	Varo	.40	3.9	7	1053	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Veeco s	.30	1.4	13	218	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Vendo				14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
13⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	12.		42	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
45½	27⅜	Viacom	.40	1.0	10	169	38⅜	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
29⅛	22	Viacom pf	2.10	7.1		5	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	2149	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
89	56	VaEP pf	8.84	12.		z100	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
99	62½	VaEP pf	9.75	12.		z200	78½	77½	78½	+ ¼
27¼	18⅞	VaEP pf	2.90	12.		10	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
78⅜	49	VaE pf	7.72	12.		z1100	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+2⅜
77	49½	VaEP pf	7.45	12.		z1100	64	64	64	+2½
29¾	11¼	Vornado	.60	3.1		82	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅝	Vulclnc	.84	6.8	5	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
37⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	5.9	6	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
		— W-W-W —								
25½	16¾	WICOR	2.04	9.7	7	30	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅜
17½	10½	Wabash	.60	4.6	4	34	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
21	15¼	Wachov	.86	4.5	7	91	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
7¼	3¼	WachRty			14	104	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	24	WalMrt	.40	1.0	13	57	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+ ¼
35¼	25⅝	Walgrn	1.60	5.2	6	48	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	− ⅛
25¼	19⅞	WkHCn	g1.32	5.3	7	344	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
31½	23¼	WallBus	1	3.2	7	7	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
28⅝	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.9	4	14	23⅞	23½	23⅝	− ¼
35⅞	23½	WallJm	1.90	5.7	6	1465	33¼	32½	33¼	+1⅛
11	8	WallJ pf	1	9.5		z100	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
38	25	WallJ pf	1.60	4.6		3	34½	34½	34½	+1¼
11¾	4⅛	WardFd				56	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ½
17⅝	8⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.0	5	37	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
46	36½	WrnCm s	1	2.3	6	306	44	43⅝	44	
25⅝	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.7	12	893	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
27½	18⅝	WashGs	2.52	10.	7	52	24½	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅛
39	18	WashNat	1.50	5.6	5	15	27	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜
23⅞	16¾	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	94	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
48¼	30	WasteM	.90	1.9	14	434	47	46⅜	47	+ ⅜
37	21⅛	WatkinJ	.48	1.3	15	80	36	35⅝	35⅝	
7¼	4⅛	WayGos				247	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
17	12⅛	WayG pf	1.60	11.		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13¼	10	Wean pf	1.26	12.		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	6⅛	WebbD	.20	1.8	9	656	11⅞	11	11⅞	− ⅜
33⅝	21⅝	WellsF	1.92	7.0	5	117	27⅝	27	27¼	− ⅜
17⅞	11	WelFM	1.35e	7.9	8	12	17	17	17	
37½	27¼	WPtPe	2.80	7.8	6	117	37	36	36	− ⅜
14	10	WstctT	g.80			10	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ½
12	6	WnAirL	.40	5.6	5	192	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
30⅛	19	WAir pf	2	9.2		21	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
35	23⅝	WnBnc	1.84	5.7	6	173	33	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
58½	27⅛	WnCoNA	$.40	.5	20	197	u60½	56⅞	60⅛	+3
41¼	24⅝	WnCo pf	2.12	5.1		2	u42	41¼	42	+1
67⅞	32⅝	WPacl	23.75e	2.7	3	24	38¾	37½	37½	− ¼
26⅞	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	6.8		89	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
11	7⅜	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
59¼	43	WUTl pf	6	12.		2	53	52	52	
23¼	15½	WUTl pf	2.56	12.		33	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
27	17⅞	WestgEl	1.40	6.1	6	367	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
38¼	26⅝	Wstvac	1.50	4.9	5	58	30¾	30½	30½	+ ¼
37⅝	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.7	9	945	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	− ⅛
49¾	36⅜	Weyr pf	2.80	6.0		17	46¾	46¼	46⅜	
39⅛	27⅜	WheelF	1.40	3.6	10	93	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	29¾	WheelF pf	2	5.2		11	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	15	WheelPlt			2	78	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝	− ⅜
41½	31¼	WhelPlt pf	5	14.		z280	37	36	36	
22½	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	7.5	6	185	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
27⅞	19	WhitC	1.40	5.9	5	74	23¾	23¼	23¾	
9½	3⅝	WhiteMt				231	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	4.5	6	206	22	21⅞	22	
17¼	11¼	Wickes	1.04	7.4	5	165	14⅛	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.4	13	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
40½	19	Williams	1.10	3.3	9	1466	33½	32⅜	33⅜	+ ⅝
15⅝	7⅞	WilshrO	.07r	.5	50	154	13⅞	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
33¼	23⅝	WinDx	1.68	6.1	8	29	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
3½	1⅝	Winnbgo			108	69	2⅛	2	2	
11⅞	5	WinterJ	.87e	15.		13	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	9.8	7	157	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
89½	62	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z50	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	WiscPL	1.84	9.7	7	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	13⅝	WiscPS	1.72	9.6	6	47	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	6.0	5	44	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅜
16½	10¼	WitrR	.80	5.6	6	185	14⅝	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	8⅝	WolvrW	.44	2.7	6	130	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	14½	Womeic	.66	3.3	9	79	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅛	WoodPt	s.32	1.5	12	232	21	19⅞	21	+ ⅞
31⅛	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	7.0	4	342	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜
44	30¼	Wolw pf	2.20	6.1		1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
8¼	4⅛	WorldAir				18	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
36⅞	32	Wrigly	s1.44	4.4	8	17	32⅞	32½	32½	− ¼
11⅞	6⅛	Wurlitzr				263	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
11⅞	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	3.8	7	33	11	10½	10½	− ⅜
9⅝	4	Wyly			19	508	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
		— X-Y-Z —								
69⅛	48⅝	Xerox	2.80	5.0	8	787	57⅛	56	56⅛	− ⅜
28⅞	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.8	4	87	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	− ⅛
39	14⅛	Yates s	.20	.5	8	18	39	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅛
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.08	5.5	4	18	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	17¾	Zapata	.48	1.3	15	522	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞	− ⅛
150	93	Zapata pf	2	1.0		1	u200	200	200	+50½
14¾	9¼	ZayreCp	.32	2.2	5	617	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	ZenithR	.60	5.6	9	335	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	16⅜	Zero s	.48	2.6	9	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
21¼	14⅛	Zurnlnd	.92	5.0	6	125	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Study Sees Trouble for High-Cost Producers

Global Uranium-Mine Capacity to Expan

By Patrick L. Smith

NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT) — The worldwide uranium industry, which is already experiencing severe oversupply and reduced demand, faces a substantial jump in productive capacity over the next decade, according to a recently published study of uranium mining operations.

The increase in capacity is likely to accompany a marked shift to lower-cost mines, the study suggests, indicating that a number of present high-cost producers could be forced out of the market. The study was published late last month by the Commodities Research Unit, a London-based research consulting company that specializes in resource industries. The study is for sale at $30,000 a copy.

The new, lower-cost uranium mines are a result of the spurt of exploration that followed the firmer uranium prices that prevailed in the mid-1970s. Many of these properties are just now ready to begin production. Others, such as those in parts of Australia, have been delayed by political and environmental difficulties.

Depressed Prices

The director of the study said in an interview, however, that the increase in capacity would come about even at the currently depressed level of uranium prices, which have fallen from about $43 a pound a year ago to $32 a pound now. "There is no inherent reason for prices to go up over the next decade," said Peter Moss, a Commodities Research Unit vice president, "although we can't be that far from the bottom."

Mr. Moss emphasized that the study did not constitute a production forecast but rather "an attempt to judge what could come into production if the market were there." If all the properties were brought into production — a prospect considered highly unlikely — supply could approach 300 million pounds annually by 1990, according to the study, with demand broadly expected to lie between 140 million and 200 million pounds. The uranium industry's present capacity is estimated at 115 million to 120 million pounds.

These figures represent an even more drastic shift than had been expected in the uranium industry, which has been lowering its projections for growth in demand since the late 1970s. In addition, most previous surveys projected rising production costs.

Most minerals become more expensive to produce as their mines mature. But the average operating cost of uranium mines is likely to drop over the next decade, the study said, with the shift to the lower-cost properties that have resulted from the exploration boom of the 1970s.

Categories of Mines

If all mines surveyed were to come into production, Mr. Moss said, average operating costs by 1990 (in constant dollars) would be about 20 percent lower than current costs. Some categories of mines, he said, could be operated fo[r] one-third the cost of running cal U.S. mine. It is these c mines that are likely to go in duction regardless of how l price of uranium falls.

Even with the start-up e of some of the mines, the stu gests that the U.S. uranium try, already under pressure, severely threatened over th decade by low-cost mines in ber of countries.

U.S. producers are hoping renewed limit on imports, was lifted in 1976, and the utilities (virtually the only consumers of uranium) for a domestic supply will reduce pact of this added capacity.

Microchip Builders in Race for Mark

(Continued from Page 11)

finely detailed layers. But still finer techniques are used for making the individual working parts of chips. Atoms must be rammed, a few at a time, into the crystalline structure of the materials themselves.

Clusters of injected atoms are carefully grouped to work together as transistors, the building blocks of integrated circuits.

Transistors are made from semiconducting materials such as silicon, the principle ingredient of beach sand. They conduct electricity but not as well as such metals as aluminum.

Cylindrical Crystals

When silicon is completely purified, large cylindrical crystals of it can be grown from its melted form so that individual silicon atoms are fixed in a lattice structure as regular as the steel framework of a skyscraper.

When the surface of such a lattice is bombarded by beams of certain "foreign" atoms such as boron, phosphorus and arsenic, the new atoms dislodge and replace a few of the silicon atoms in the lattice. A new technique called molecular-beam epitaxy can construct special-purpose extensions of the skyscraper lattice of a single crystal.

Foreign atoms (called dopants) lodged in microscopic regions of a silicon crystal make them either abnormally rich or abnormally poor in electrons. When such regions are sandwiched together, they become transistors, which act like gates. They allow electric current to flow when an external electrical field is imposed on them, but block current flow when the field is removed.

Some transistors are used to shuttle electric current around a circuit the way mechanical switches rearrange rolling stock in a railroad switchyard. Others are used as capacitors to store the tiny charges that comprise the memory of a microprocessor.

A single capacitor can only remember whether it is charged or not charged. But by assembling many capacitors together, memory can be made as complex as needed. A charge is represented by the number one, and the absence of charge by zero.

Binary Numbers

A symphony, the price of steak, the trajectory of a missile and most other information can be translated into sequences of binary numbers, or bits, stored by a memory made up of capacitors. Today's largest mass-produced chips can store up to 64,000 bits.

In integrated circuits, a slice of semi-conducting silicon is used as a base on which the circuit is deposited, engraved and built up with other materials.

The hobbyist who has built a radio from a kit can appreciate the challenge this presents. A conventional electronic circuit may contain hundreds of resistors, capacitors and transistors (or vacuum tubes), all of which must be painstakingly insulated and interconnected with solder.

In a chip, layers of silicon are dotted with microscopic regions of doped material deposited to precisely correspond with connections to neighboring layers.

Insulators are applied by oxidizing the entire surface of a layer and then etching away the places where connections are made. Conducting "wires" are attached by condensing hot aluminum gas on the insulating surface and etching a new pattern in it to correspond to the required wiring. The resulting "wir finer than human hairs.

Etched layer upon etche the maze of carefully mated tors and connections is built

But this gets much harde pieces are made smaller.

For the smallest compone dinary light leaves too fuzzy age for precise lithography, shorter wavelengths of ult light and X-rays must be u well as scanning electron whose resolution is 10,000 finer than that of light. But electron-beam machine cap "writing" only one mask a costs some $2 million.

Dirt a Major Problem

Another problem is dirt. T est particle landing on the of a chip under constructi short-circuit elements or their electronic characteristi the more closely packed the nents, the greater the dange dents happen even in the rooms" where chips are m which the air contains no me 100 particles per cubic foo air in a hospital operatin typically contains 10,000 p per cubic foot.)

A single flaw may ruin a chip containing tens of th of otherwise perfect compor Bell scientist said that only c in five emerges flawless and rest must be discarded.

Testing finished chips is problem. Ideally, every con of every chip should be tes because the time required w prohibitive, manufacturers s testing the various function chip is supposed to perfor approach leaves many exp easy, and adequate quality is a growing problem.

Expert circuit designers a ed in growing numbers. rangement of components i affects its efficiency, and co can help human minds in th tectural problem only up to The design of a 40,000-co chip, an expert said, is co in complexity to playing game with 40,000 pieces.

Two Airlines Place Orders for Boeing 747's

SEATTLE, June 13 (Reuters) — Eight 747 aircraft with Rolls-Royce engines have been ordered by two airlines, Boeing said.

Air New Zealand signed a contract for its first five 747s, at an estimated cost of 353 million with spares. Three will be delivered in May and June next year, and the others in April and September 1982.

British Airways ordered three more of the airplanes, which will bring its 747 fleet to 32 when they are delivered in January through April, 1981, Boeing said.

Total orders for the 747 now amount to 551 aircraft, of which 31 have been announced this year.

Retail Sales Increase 5% in West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 13 (AP-DJ) — Retail sales in West Germany rose 5 percent in April from April, 1979, but were down 1 percent in real terms, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

The statistics office also said that in the first four months of 1980, retail turnover rose a nominal 7.1 percent — an increase of 1.4 percent in real terms — from the first four months of 1979. April sales of motor vehicles, machines and office equipment declined in real terms 14 percent from a year earlier, the second consecutive monthly decline.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Arthur Guinness		
6 Months	1980	1979
Revenue......	341.3	301.2
Per Share.....	7.1	7.9

Pilkington Brothers		
Year	1980	1979
Revenue......	629.	548.8
Per Share.....	52.0	36.7

Italy

Alfa Romeo		
Year	1980	1979
Revenue......	1.4 T	1.18 T
Loss	54,900.	83,800.

T: trillion.

United States

Seagram		
3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue......	668.60	571.70
Profits........	48.61	12.24
Per Share.....	1.39	0.35
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue......	2,230.	1,960.
Profits........	104.76	59.64
Per Share.....	2.99	1.70

Citicorp Boosts Off

LONDON, June 13 (AP-I six-year, 10-percent coupo note offering of Citicorp Finance at par has been i to $300 million from $200 the syndicate manager, Stanley International, said t

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 13, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	8⅝ - 8¾	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5⅜ - 5⅞	17⅜ - 17⅞	12¼ - 12½
2 M.	8½ - 8¾	9 5/16 - 9 7/16	5⅜ - 5⅝	17⅜ - 17⅞	12¼ - 12½
3 M.	8½ - 8⅝	9¼ - 9 7/16	5½ - 5⅝	16⅝ - 17	12¼ - 12½
6 M.	8⅝ - 8⅞	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	15⅝ - 15⅞	12¼ - 12½
1 Y.	8⅝ - 8⅞	8⅝ - 8⅞	5 - 5⅛	14⅛ - 14⅝	12¼ - 12½

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European Stock Markets

June 13, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	71.80	71.80
AKZO	23.90	24.00
Albert Heijn	67.00	67.00
Algembank	287.00	287.00
AMEV	86.30	86.50
Amrobank	64.00	63.40
A'Dam Rub	3.80	3.80
Boskalis	88.80	90.20
Bredero	200.60	202.10
Buehrmann T	65.80	66.00
Caland Hldg	21.40	21.80
Elsevier	232.50	234.80
Ennia	135.00	136.50
Fokker	25.60	26.10
Gist Brocades	28.10	28.40
Heineken	59.10	58.60
H.V.A.	38.10	39.10
Hoogovens	17.00	16.90
Naarden	14.30	14.30
K.L.M.	63.50	64.00
Nat. Nedder	112.20	111.40
Nedlloyd	85.10	86.30
Oce Vander G	118.30	118.00
OGEM	9.50	10.00
Pakhoed	42.30	42.00
Philips	17.90	17.90
Robeco	171.00	171.50
Rodamco	109.50	109.70
Rolinco	157.00	157.20
Rorento	111.30	111.20
Royal Dutch	165.90	167.70
RSV	49.00	48.00
Unilever	114.20	113.40
Van Ommer	231.50	233.00
VMF-Stork	33.00	32.00
VNU	89.30	90.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.10
Previous: 85.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,880	1,890
Cockerill	252	255
EBES	1,885	1,900
Electrobel	5,980	5,930
GB-Inno-BM	2,340	2,350
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,380	1,380
Hoboken	2,600	2,640
Petrofina	5,230	5,280
Ph. Gevaert	1,328	1,256
Soc. Generale	1,570	1,530
Sofina	3,280	3,270
Solvay	2,750	2,725
Traction Elec	2,500	2,535
Un. Miniere	744	748
V. Montagne	1,382	1,400

Bourse Index: N.Q.
Previous: 151.23

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	74.00	73.00
Allianz Vers.	389.00	384.00
B.A.S.F.	147.50	145.20
Bayer	127.30	125.00
Bayer Hypo	230.00	222.00
Bayer Verein	284.50	277.50
Commerzbnk	167.10	163.50
Cont. Gummi	54.30	53.80
Daimler	270.00	269.00
Degussa	240.90	238.50
Demag	126.00	125.50
D.Babcock	219.00	218.30
Deutsche Bnk	270.50	262.50
Dresdner Bnk	187.00	181.00
Du. Schulte	162.00	156.00
GHH	205.00	204.50
Hapag Lloyd	67.50	67.50
Hochtief	412.00	415.00
Hoechst	117.40	115.60
Hoesch	24.00	24.60
Holzmann	395.00	395.00
Horten	137.90	136.00
Kali u Salz	155.00	152.50
Karstadt	229.00	230.00
Kaufhof	190.00	187.50
K.H.D.	214.70	211.50
Kloeckner	40.60	41.00
Krupp	60.60	60.00
Linde	304.20	299.50
Lufthansa	76.00	75.50
MAN	187.50	187.00
Mannesman	115.50	113.70
Metallgesell.	260.00	257.00
Muench. Ruck	525.00	530.00
Neckermann	135.00	134.00
Preussag	213.00	210.50
RWE.new	179.50	178.00
Schering	192.00	191.00
Siemens	267.10	264.90
Thyssen	66.30	65.00
Varta	143.50	142.00
Veba	142.80	141.30
VEW	114.90	112.70
Volkswagen	180.00	178.10

Slomas Index: 137.23
Previous: 136.36

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.84½	0.85½
AA Cp	$13⅝	13⅝
Anglo-Am	0.87¼	0.85¼
Babcock-Wil	0.87	0.88
Barclays Bnk	4.48	4.51
BAT Ind.	2.56	2.54
Beecham Gp	1.35	1.32
BICC	1.32	1.32
BOC Int'l	0.72	0.73
Boots	1.98	1.97
Bowater	1.70	1.70
B.P.	3.68	3.72
Burmah	2.21	2.19
Coats Patons	0.50	0.48½
Charter Gold	1.47	1.46
Cadbury Sc.	0.58½	0.58
Cons.Gold Fds	4.83	4.81
Courtaulds	0.68	0.67
De Beer	$9.68	9.58
Distillers	2.00	2.01
Dunlop	0.75	0.73
Free St Ged	0.57	0.56½
GEC	3.69	3.68
GKN	2.41	2.39
Glaxo	2.12	2.12
GUS	4.10	4.08
Guinness	0.90	0.98
Hawker-Sidd	1.92	1.88
ICI	3.72	3.72
Imps	0.81	0.80½
Lonrho	0.92	0.91
Lucas	2.05	2.04
Marks-Spenc	0.91	0.89
Metal Box	2.99	2.96
Plessey	1.52	1.53
Randfontein	$71.0	68.0
Rank Org.	1.96	1.95
Reed	1.99	1.94
Rolls Royce	0.48	0.47½
Royal Dutch	1.36⅞	1.37⅛
R.T.Z.	4.00	3.98
Shell	4.00	4.04
Thorn (A)	2.78	2.74
Trafalgar H	0.66	0.66½
Tube Invest.	2.70	2.68
Ultramar	3.72	3.68
Unid Biscuits	0.78	0.78
Vickers	1.30	1.28
War Loan 3½	0.32⅛	0.32⅛
W. Deep	$46.0	44⅝
W. Driefin	$89.0	85½
W. Holding	$67.0	65½
Woolworth	0.58¾	0.58¾
ZCI	0.28	0.27

F.T. 30 Index: 456.50
Previous: 448.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.00	8.00
Bastogi	620.00	629.00
Centrale	12,460	12,060
ERBA	3,200.00	3,305.00
ErcMarelli	335.00	337.25
Fiat	1,466.00	1,752.00
Finsider	68.00	65.00
Generali	58,550	58,510
IFI	2,630.00	2,605.00
Italcimenti	23,200	23,200
Italgas	775.00	779.00
Italsider	322.00	322.00
La Rinas	149.50	153.75
Montedis	156.25	155.00
Olivetti	2,149.00	2,145.00
Pirelli	2,031.00	2,040.00
Snia Visco	746.50	757.00

BCI Index: 101.71
Previous: 102.86

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	570.00	562.00
Alsthom Atl.	65.40	66.00
BIC	514.00	519.00
Bouygues	618.00	625.00
BSN	983.00	980.00
Carrefour	1,844.00	1,826.00
Cim Lafarge	259.00	259.50
Club Mediter	401.20	403.00
Cofimeg	142.80	154.10
Cie Bancaire	319.00	319.00
CFP	255.80	252.50
CGE	393.50	391.00
CCF	171.00	170.00
Creusot Loire	0.74	0.74
CSF	594.00	500.00
Dumez	770.00	790.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,330.00	1,394.00
Ferodo	348.80	346.00
Gen Occident	309.00	308.90
Hachette	244.00	244.00
Imetal	109.00	107.80
Legrand	1,715.00	1,700.00
L Oreal	682.00	670.00
Mach Bull	58.60	59.00
Matra	9,360.00	9,330.00
Michelin	795.00	805.00
Moet Henn	569.00	565.00
Moulinex	83.00	83.10
Nord-Est L	34.30	34.20
Paribas	234.60	232.00
Penarroya	94.10	94.70
Pernod Ric	317.80	314.50
Perrier	230.90	232.50
Peugeot	223.00	223.80
Poclain	224.00	224.00
Printemps	123.70	124.00
PUK	110.50	111.00
Radiotech.	313.00	310.00
Redoute	445.00	449.00
Rh Poulenc	127.00	128.00
Roussel Uclaf	253.00	253.00
Sacilor	23.40	24.20
St Gobain	137.00	135.40
Skis Rossignol	681.00	674.00
Suez	292.00	292.00
Telemecan	125.00	123.00
ThomsonBr	227.00	225.50
Usinor	12.50	12.50

Agefi Index: 138.42
Previous: 138.27

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,175	1,175
Buehrle	2,820	2,805
B Boveri	1,700	1,695
Cib Geigy	1,040	1,025
Cr Suisse	2,180	2,170
Elektrowatt	2,350	2,315
Fisher	820	810
Hoff-Roche B	6,150	5,900
Interfood	5,550	5,550
Jelmoli	1,345	1,350
Landis Gyr	1,380	1,370
Nestle	3,390	3,325
Sandoz	3,675	N.T.
Schindler	1,300	1,290
Ste B. Suisse	365	358
Sulzer	2,825	2,825
Swissair	749	745
Swiss Volksbk	N.A.	N.A.
U.B. Suisse	3,290	3,240
Winterthur	2,570	2,550
Zurich Ins.	13,100	13,075

SBC Index: 325.30
Previous: 322.20

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 13, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.(S1) ..... 9.20c□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 688.00
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 676.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 676.35
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 802.35

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.06
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.33
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.42

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $93.2c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £83.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $21.69
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.18
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.83

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 289.25
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 576.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 60.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 64.00
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 113.00
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 499.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 109.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 18.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 63.00 r

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.49
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr $72.18
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $22.79
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 34.14 —
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $71.16
(w) Fidelity World Fd $19.89

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $46.11
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$13.24
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.95
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 9.52 r —
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $12.65
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.86
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 12.47 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $74.40
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $26.48

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 464.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 291.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.44

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr $45.92

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,518.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,317.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 343.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 51.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 361.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 232.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 63.75
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 72.04

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 23.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 56.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 60.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 127.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 101.0
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 79.50
— (d) Romefac-Invest ..... SF 390.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 333.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 183.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 36.33
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.35
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 46.39

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.24
(r) Arab Finance I.F $1,015.96
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.04
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr ..... SF 116.25
(w) CAMIT $9.98
(w) Capital Gains Inv $17.72
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,363.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $286.05
(w) Citadel Fund $2.63
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $1,038.62
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.18
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.50
(w) D.G.C $49.55*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.76
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $26.69
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,166.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V $37.47
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,560.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T $255.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 149.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 65.17
(d) Fonditalia $17.48
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 39.26
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.25
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.37
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $418.78
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $120.84
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $130.81
(d) Interfund S.A $11.80
(w) Intermarket Fund $173.75
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.83
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 33.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.93
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $10.71
(w) Japan Selection Fund $91.63
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $47.82
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,403.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.34
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $32.96
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $73.66
(w) Luxfund $34.18
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.10*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.38*
(w) N.A.M.F $88.69
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $37.59
(w) Quantum Fund N.V $1,093
(d) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.10
(d) Rento Fund $58.25
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 764.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.62
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.95
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 58.50
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.27
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 88.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $61.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V $84.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.94
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 54.37
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.66
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $101.06
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $445.88
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $94.65
(w) Worldwide Special $2,206.65

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Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7490	Abti Prce	$19¼	19	19⅛	
3250	Agnico E	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
1000	Agra Ind A	490	490	490	
49432	Alta Gas A	$30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	
100	Alta Nat	$20	20	20	+ 1
2740	Algoma St	$31⅜	31	31¼	+ ½
9200	Alco A	$23	22¼	23	+ ¾
28446	BP Can	$44	43⅜	43⅜	
16411	Bank N S	$30⅝	29¾	30¼	+ ½
501	Beth Cop	$21	21	21	− ⅜
4500	Bralor Res	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
2313	Bramalea	$19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	− ¼
3150	Brenda M	$31⅜	30½	30½	− ½
18820	BCFP	$13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
14984	BC Phone	$17	16¾	17	
1340	Brunswk	$11½	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
14325	CAE	$19	18	18½	+ ½
20	Cad Frv	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
64732	Cal Pow A	$16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
12400	Camilo	$22½	21½	22¼	+ 1
6070	C Nor West	$20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ¾
485	C Packrs	$31	30¾	31	+ ½
22350	Can Perm	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
1249	Can Trust	$23¾	23⅝	23¾	
57300	CCablesy A	$19	17⅞	19	+1⅛
18026	CI Bk Com	$27¾	26⅞	27	− ⅛
19035	CanP Ent	$22⅝	21¾	22	− ½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 12, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1382	Cdn Tire A	$28	28	28	
5078	C Utilities	$27	26½	27	+2⅜
677	Candel Oil	$28	27½	27½	+ ½
12110	Cara	$17¾	17	17⅛	− ⅝
800	Cassiar	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅝
2250	Celanese	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
7800	Cherokee	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
2400	Con Distrb	$9⅛	9	9	
2930	Con Fardy	325	310	315	− 5
5250	Conwest	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	
16519	Coseka R	$21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
1360	Cralgml	$6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
3200	Crush Intl	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
3600	Cyprus	$20⅝	19¾	20⅛	− ½
29040	Czar Res	$18⅝	17½	17¾	− ⅞
60900	Daon Dev	$7⅝	7½	7½	
600	Daon A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
19970	Denison	$43½	42⅞	43¼	+ ¼
25555	Dicknsn	$15⅞	14	14¾	+ ⅜
16750	D Bridge	$17⅛	16¾	17	
32437	Dofasco A	$34⅜	33¼	34	+ ¾
407	Dom Store	$18	18	18	
1280	Du Pont A	$27	26¾	26¾	− ¼
7000	Dylex L A	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
3820	Electham A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
2100	Emco	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
6751	Falcon C	$10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
1722	Fibrg Nik	$106	104¼	105	
200	Fraser	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
39758	G M Res	$7	6¾	6⅞	
710	G Distrb A	$10⅝	10¾	10¾	
2600	G Distrb w	495	490	495	+10
6085	Gibraltar	$12¼	12	12⅛	
100	Goodyear	$19½	19½	19½	
650	Granduc	300	300	300	
8250	GL Forest	$50	50	50	
3600	H Group A	425	415	425	+ 5
358	Hawker	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
800	Hayes D	$7½	7½	7½	− ¼
2612	H Bay Co	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
5225	IAC	$11¼	11	11	− ¼
7672	Indal	$13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
218	Indusmin	$17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
300	Inglis	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ¾
400	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
135	Int Mogul	$9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
11902	Inter Pipe	$17⅝	17¼	17⅜	− ⅛
2620	Ivaco	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
2262	Jannock	$11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼
16861	Kaiser Re	$29¾	29¼	29⅝	
8510	Kam Kotia	$6¼	6	6¼	
300	Kelsey H	$24¼	24¼	24¼	
3758	Kerr Add	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
97716	Lobatt A	$23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ¾
195	Lab Min	$45	45	45	+ 2
1500	Lacana	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	
1135	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
722	LL Lac	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
100	Lob Co A	475	475	475	−25
500	Lob Co B	485	485	485	−15
600	MICC	$11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
35174	Melon H A	$16¼	16	16	− ¼

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Cl
950	McGraw H	$8⅝	8⅝	
478	Est Mirtic	310	310	
25829	Mitel Corp	$25⅞	25⅛	
4564	Molson A	$31¼	30¾	
690	Molson B	$28	28	
28634	Moore	$37¼	36⅝	
1800	Murphy	$24	23⅞	
1000	Nat Trust	$22	22	
57979	Noranda	$25⅝	25⅛	
19855	Norcen	$34¼	33½	
32239	Nu-Wst A	$19⅝	19	
41779	Oakwood P	$20⅛	19⅝	
2340	Oshawa A	$9	8⅝	
11710	Pamour A	$14⅝	13½	
19322	PanCan P	$72¼	71¼	
5200	Pembina	$12⅝	12⅛	
1707	Petrofina	$51⅜	50⅝	
100	Peyto Oils	$24⅝	24⅝	
500	Phonix Oil	$6	6	
550	Pine Point	$35⅞	35⅛	
8900	Place G	335	330	
21089	Placer	$19⅝	19	
17800	Ram	$24½	22⅛	
1188	Rd Stenhs A	$9¼	9⅛	
1100	Reichhold	$12½	12½	
10830	Revnu Prp	204	200	
4237	Roman	$42	41½	
2000	Rothman	$23	23	
14160	Sceptre	$13⅝	13	
30	Scotts	$5⅞	5⅞	
40787	Shell Can	$34¼	33	
9350	Sherritt	$13⅝	13¼	
7910	Sigma	$31⅜	31	
4549	S Sears A	$8¼	8	
1700	Slater Stl	$15⅝	15½	
10335	Southm	$35	34⅜	
6700	St Brodcst	$12½	12¼	
147775	Stelco A	$31⅛	29½	
200	Steep R	415	415	
2050	Sulpetro B	$19¼	18⅝	
3989	Suncor pr	$27⅜	26¼	
300	Talcorp A	$7½	7½	
100	Tara	$12⅝	12⅝	
2232	Teck Cor A	$17⅝	17¼	
17353	Teck Cor B	$15⅞	15⅝	
2800	Tex Can	$87	84	
1500	Thom N A	$16⅛	16	
7206	Tor Dm Bk	$30⅝	30¼	
700	Torstar B	$21½	21⅛	
818	Traders A	$14¼	14⅛	
1177	Trns Mt	$12⅛	12	
25491	Trinity Res	$14⅞	14⅛	
15112	TrCan PL	$23½	23⅛	
24089	Turbo Cl B	$25⅞	25½	
7595	UGas A	$11⅛	11	
11000	Union Oil	$40	38½	
4300	Un Asbstos	$5⅝	5⅛	
3550	U Keno	$38	37	
220	U Siscoe	$16⅝	16⅝	
2000	Un Carbid	$30	30	
1900	Van Der	$6¼	6¼	
13800	Verstl Cor	$13¼	13	
500	Vestgron	$16	16	
200	Weldwod	$22	21¾	
18700	West Mine	$17	16⅞	
516	Weston	$25	25	
9250	Willroy	$7⅛	7⅛	
660	Woodwd A	$26⅞	26⅛	
1000	Yk Bear	$10⅝	10⅛	

Total sales 5,374,055 shar

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 13, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98¼	98¾
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅝	—	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¾-84	19 5/16	9-29	101⅝	102⅛
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	97⅝	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	102⅝	103⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99⅝	100⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96⅞	97⅜
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14¼	6-13	98¼	97¾
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅝	7-23	98⅝	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	100⅝	101⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¾-82	15 1/16	8-15	100¼	100¾
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	99⅛	99⅝
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	96½	97
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	—	6-11	96¼	96¾S
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅝	12-11	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	98⅛	98⅝
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	100⅜	100⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	102½	103
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97⅞	98⅜
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	101	101½
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅞	12-5	98	98¾
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	100¼	100¾
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	102⅛	102⅝
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅞	8-26	100½	101
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	102¼	102¾
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	101⅛	101⅝
BNP 5¾-83	14¼	7-21	97⅞	100¼
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	100⅝	101⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	98⅝	99
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	96½	97¼
BUE 5¼-89	20¼	6-20	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Worms 5¾-85	15	6-17	98⅝	99½
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99¾	100½
Bk Algerie 8¾-84	15 5/16	8-9	96½	97¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	101¼	101¾
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	98	98½
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97¼	97¾
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	9 13/16	6-30	98⅜	98⅞
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	99½	99
Citicorp unstd	19 9/16	7-10	99⅝	100
Chase 5¼-93	14⅞	7-30	97⅞	98¼
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	98¼	98¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅝
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	101	101½
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	100⅜	100⅞
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	97⅝	98⅛
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	14 13/16	8-7	100⅛	100⅜
Credit Lyon 6-82	14⅝	8-12	100¼	100¾
Credit Nat'l 5¾-88	14½	7-11	97¾	98¼
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99⅝	100⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	99½	100
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	100	100½
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	102⅝	103⅛
GZB 5½-89	15¼	8-1	98⅛	98⅝
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	100⅛	100⅝
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	101½	102
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	100⅛	100⅝
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅞	10-15	101½	102
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	99¼	99¾
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	98⅝	99⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	102	102½
KOP 6½-83	14⅝	7-23	99½	100
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	12-15	100	100½
LTCB 6⅝-82	14⅝	7-27	99¾	100¼
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	100⅜	100⅞
LTCB 5¾-85	11½	11-10	100⅛	100½
LTCB 5½-86	14¼	6-13	98½	99
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98½	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	100⅜	100⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	5-29	98	98½
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	101⅛	101⅝
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	101	101½
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅞	11-27	100⅝	101
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	99¾	100¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅞	12-5	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	7-23	97⅞	98⅜
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	97¾	98¼
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	101	101½
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16	6-24	98¾	99¼
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	97⅝	98⅛
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	18¼	11-28	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	101	101½
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	98⅝	99¼
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅞	5-29	100⅛	100⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	9-13	98⅜	98⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17¼	9-8	101⅞	102⅜
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	97⅞	98⅜
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101¾	102¼
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96¼	96¾
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	96½	97¼
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	9-26	101⅜	101⅞
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅝	100¼
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	102⅜	102⅞
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	100⅛	100⅝
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	100¼	97¾
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97⅝	98⅛
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	14 11/16	6-23	99⅝	100⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	100¼	100¾
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	101	101½
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	100⅝	101¼

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	101⅛	101⅝
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	100	100¼
General Cable 7½-80	20⅝	9-30	102	102½
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96⅝	97⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅞	7-7	100⅛	101⅜
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98½	99
Philippines 6½-86	17¼	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅜	9-16	100¾	101¼
Sweden 9lock-91	18⅞	7-18	97¼	97¾
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	102¼	102¾
Sofiel 8-84	10⅞	12-8	100⅛	100⅝
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅝	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92¼	93¼
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	25-11	96¼	96¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	101⅜	101¾
Offshore Min. 1986	14¼	7-21	99	99½
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	99	99½
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-12	101⅛	101⅝

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Montreal Stoc

Closing Prices, June 12,

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low
12562	Bnk Mont	$27¾	27
1308	Can Cmt	$12⅝	12
100	CTL	$25⅝	25
265	Canron	$15¼	15
4300	Con Bath	$15⅛	15
4100	Dom TxtA	$14¼	13
1500	FCA Int	285	285
4960	NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13
6358	Power Cp	$15⅝	15
3918	Royal Bk	$49⅝	49
734	RoyTrstco	$15⅝	15

Total Sales 871,964 shar

Canadian Inde

June 13, 1980

	Close
Montreal	373.45
Toronto	2,051.38

Montreal: Stock Exchange Indust
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Chicago Futures

June 13, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.03½	4.04	4.01	4.02¼	—.00¾
Sep	4.15	4.16	4.13	4.13¾	—.01½
Dec	4.34	4.35	4.31½	4.32¾	—.00½
Mar	4.49	4.50	4.47¼	4.48	—.01¼
May	4.56	4.57	4.54½	4.54½	—.01¼
Jul	4.60	4.60	4.58	4.59	—.00½

Sales Thur. 15,143. Total open interest Thur. 46,324, off 769 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.77½	2.79	2.77	2.78¼	+.01½
Sep	2.84½	2.86	2.83¾	2.85½	+.01¼
Dec	2.91¼	2.93¼	2.90	2.93	+.02
Mar	3.03½	3.05¼	3.02	3.05Y	+.02
May	3.11	3.12½	3.09½	3.12½	+.02
Jul	3.15½	3.17½	3.10	3.17½	+.01¼

Sales Thur. 32,704. Total open interest Thur. 148,033, off 1,328 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	6.21½	6.26	6.21	6.25½	+.02¾
Aug	6.30	6.33½	6.28½	6.32¾	+.02½
Sep	6.38½	6.41	6.36½	6.40½	+.02
Nov	6.52	6.55¾	6.51	6.55¾	+.03
Jan	6.67	6.70	6.65¾	6.69¾	+.03
Mar	6.82	6.85	6.81	6.85	+.03
May	6.95	6.97	6.93	6.96	+.03
Jul	7.02½	7.06	7.02½	7.06	+.03

Sales Thur. 17,048. Total open interest Thur. 105,352, off 748 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	170.70	171.40	170.00	171.30	+.90
Aug	173.40	174.20	172.80	174.10	+.80
Sep	176.30	177.00	175.80	176.80	+.70
Oct	179.50	179.90	178.30	179.80	+.90
Dec	182.30	184.30	182.70	183.70	+.60
Jan	184.00	186.30	185.00	186.10	+.40
Mar	189.50	190.50	189.50	189.80	+.60
May	193.50	193.50	193.50	193.50	
Jul	196.50	197.00	196.50	197.00	—.60

Sales Thur. 4,427. Total open interest Thur. 47,282, off 79 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Jul	21.40	21.65	21.55	21.63	+.08
Aug	21.85	21.90	21.79	21.87	+.06
Sep	22.10	22.11	22.00	22.06	+.06
Oct	22.30	22.34	22.25	22.25	
Dec	22.65	22.70	22.58	22.62	+.10
Jan	22.85	22.85	22.75	22.75	+.03
Mar	23.15	23.20	23.10	23.10	+.05
May	23.35	23.45	23.35	23.38	+.01
Jul	23.65	23.65	23.65	23.65	+.02
Aug				23.73	—.02

Sales Thur. 6,090. Total open interest Thur. 61,648, up 16 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.63½	1.70	1.63½	1.69¾	+.05¾
Sep	1.66¼	1.72	1.66	1.71	+.04¾
Dec	1.72½	1.78	1.72	1.75½	+.03
Mar	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	+.02½
May	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.85	+.03

Sales Thur. 750. Total open interest Thur. 4,410, up 26 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	67.25	67.85	67.10	67.50	+.47
Aug	67.40	67.60	66.90	67.00	+.53
Oct	65.50	66.00	65.25	65.67	+.57
Dec	67.20	67.25	66.65	66.92	+.50
Jan	67.50	67.50	67.50	67.50	+.38
Feb	67.95	68.25	67.70	67.95	+.30
Apr	68.50	68.95	68.35	68.60	+.45

Est. sales 18,521; sales Thur. 24,001. Total open interest Thur. 51,437, off 470 from Wed.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 13, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	841.00	842.00	848.50	841.00
3 months	862.50	863.00	862.00	862.50
Cathodes: spot	816.00	819.00	816.50	818.50
3 months	840.00	842.00	839.50	840.00
Tin: spot	7,330.00	7,340.00	7,325.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,360.00	7,365.00	7,355.00	7,356.00
Lead: spot	304.00	306.00	299.00	308.00
3 months	312.50	313.00	308.50	309.00
Zinc: spot	284.00	285.00	282.00	284.00
3 months	295.00	295.50	294.00	295.00
Silver: spot	698.00	700.00	670.00	675.00
3 months	725.00	727.00	695.00	700.00
Aluminium: spot	692.00	694.00	702.00	703.00
3 months	702.00	703.00	712.00	712.50
Nickel: spot	2,660.00	2,670.00	2,600.00	2,620.00
3 months	2,735.00	2,745.00	2,690.00	2,700.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 13, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	380.00	358.00	372.25	372.50	362.00	363.50
Oct	393.50	378.00	391.00	392.00	381.50	381.90
8,262 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jly	1,096	1,080	1,082	1,083	1,087	1,092
Sep	1,119	1,100	1,101	1,103	1,106	1,108
Dec	1,162	1,150	1,150	1,151	1,152	1,153
Mar	1,204	1,187	1,188	1,189	1,194	1,195
May	1,225	1,220	1,210	1,214	1,220	1,222
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,244	1,248	1,240	1,250
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,260	1,264	1,260	1,280
2,773 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly	1,651	1,636	1,642	1,644	1,645	1,649
Sep	1,705	1,688	1,698	1,701	1,696	1,699
Nov	1,728	1,707	1,722	1,723	1,716	1,720
Jan	1,738	1,720	1,728	1,730	1,727	1,732
Mar	1,698	1,681	1,695	1,698	1,700	1,710
May	1,679	1,677	1,674	1,695	1,690	1,700
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,665	1,700	1,670	1,705
4,958 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 13, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	3,280	3,260	3,300	3,350	+160
Aug	3,470	3,350	3,425	3,430	+145
Oct	3,620	3,520	3,545	3,550	+97
Nov	3,600	3,600	3,530	—	+170
Dec	3,730	3,650	3,610	3,700	+30
Mar	3,862	3,760	3,780	3,805	+85
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,800	—	+78
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,810	—	+70
1,750 lots.					
COCOA					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,100	Unch.
Sep	1,075	1,075	1,070	1,079	—10
Dec	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,099	—10
Mar	1,135	1,135	1,130	1,140	—11
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,135	—	—16
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	—	—20
13 lots					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	74.10	75.10	74.10	74.47	+.77
Sep	73.80	74.87	73.80	74.07	+.50
Oct	73.60	74.60	73.60	73.82	+.47
Nov	74.25	75.20	74.25	74.72	+.72
Jan	75.00	75.60	75.00	75.50	+1.00
Mar	75.55	76.75	75.55	76.40	+1.10
Apr	76.00	77.00	76.00	76.90	+1.30
May				76.50	+1.20

Est. sales 3,401; sales Thur. 3,292. Total open interest Thur. 12,117, off 114 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	35.90	36.65	35.60	36.60	+1.45
Jul	37.60	38.67	37.60	37.92	+.62
Aug	37.50	38.40	37.40	37.70	+.60
Oct	38.20	38.95	38.05	38.25	+.53
Dec	40.95	41.80	40.95	41.47	+.52
Feb	43.00	43.85	42.95	43.40	+.48
Apr	42.50	42.62	42.20	42.20	+.15
Jun	44.75	45.00	44.30	44.30	+.05
Jul	45.70	46.00	45.60	45.90	+.20

Est. sales 5,817; sales Thur. 7,418. Total open interest Thur. 25,966, up 103 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	30.80	31.70	29.70	29.90	—.67
Aug	30.65	31.45	30.00	30.10	—.37
Feb	46.80	47.55	46.40	47.10	+.48
Mar	46.70	47.50	46.60	47.00	+.53
May	47.30	48.15	47.30	47.75	+.50
Jul	48.70	49.00	48.27	48.50	+.35
Aug	48.00	48.15	47.60	47.75	—.35

Est. sales 11,594; sales Thur. 14,080. Total open interest Thur. 31,897, up 103 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	
Jul	44.15	44.40	44.05	44.20	+.03
Aug	43.80	44.15	43.80	44.00	
Oct	42.80	42.85	42.80	42.85	—.12
Dec	42.85	42.90	42.80	42.85	—.12
Feb	44.35	44.45	44.35	44.45	
Apr	44.75	44.75	44.25	44.25	—.45
Jun				45.65	
Jul				45.75	

Est. sales 75; sales Thur. 28. Total open interest Thur. 943, up 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun				42.00	
Sep	59.80	59.90	59.80	59.90	+.80
Dec				64.25	+2.00

Est. sales 2; sales Thur. 28. Total open interest Thur. 56, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER Old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	190.60	190.60	187.70	188.10	+2.50
Sep	204.10	204.10	202.00	203.80	+4.70
Nov	206.30	207.70	204.60	206.70	+3.90
New contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	201.00	201.80	199.80	200.70	+2.90
Mar	211.50	21.400	210.00	211.50	+2.30
May	215.50	215.70	213.50	214.60	+2.00
Jul	217.00	217.50	216.00	217.20	+2.20
Sep	220.50	221.00	219.50	219.50	+.50

Est. sales 3,143; sales Thur. 3,535. Total open interest Thur. 11,238, up 199 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	185.00	189.00	185.00	189.00	+7.00
Sep	188.90	193.60	188.90	193.60	+7.00
Nov	193.50	197.00	193.00	197.00	+7.30
Jan	197.00	201.30	197.00	201.30	+7.00
Mar	202.00	205.50	201.80	205.50	+6.20
May	205.70	210.00	205.70	210.00	+6.50
Jul	211.50	212.00	211.50	212.00	+5.00
Sep				215.00	+5.00

Sales Thur. 448. Total open interest Thur. 5,101, off 41 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	93.95	93.97	93.59	93.84	+.25
Sep	93.55	92.74	93.44	93.57	+.18
Dec	93.16	93.29	93.02	93.08	+.10
Mar	92.86	92.94	92.70	92.73	+.05
Jun	92.48	92.64	92.45	92.47	+.05
Sep	92.29	92.28	92.22	92.26	+.07
Dec	92.14	92.17	91.97	91.99	+.05
Mar	91.92	91.92	91.75	91.77	+.05

Est. sales 9,438; sales Thur. 10,986. Total open interest Thur. 24,424, up 153 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	82-03	82-11	81-17	81-24	+22
Sep	82-12	83-02	81-20	81-29	+.14
Dec	80-22	83-08	81-16	81-23	+22
Mar	82-13	82-20	81-09	81-23	+33
Jun	81-21	82-00	81-02	81-15	+37
Sep	81-22	81-22	80-20	81-05	+39
Dec	80-25	80-30	80-00	80-26	+38
Mar	80-13	80-16	80-00	80-18	+42
Jun	80-01	80-01	79-25	80-04	+41
Sep	79-18	79-26	79-18	79-26	+41
Dec	79-21	79-21	79-08	79-21	+45

Sales Thur. 9,530. Total open interest Thur. 61,038, up 791 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	91.60	91.75	91.55	91.55	+.85
Sep	92.40	92.40	92.14	92.14	+.11
Dec	91.95	91.95	91.80	91.80	+.08
Mar				91.70	+.07

Sales Thur. 49. Total open interest Thur. 214, off 13 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	87-07	87-07	85-23	86-05	+35
Sep	86-15	86-25	85-14	85-30	+37
Dec	86-00	86-13	85-03	85-17	+34
Mar	85-28	85-28	84-24	85-07	+35
Jun	85-10	85-15	84-17	84-30	+37
Sep	84-27	85-03	84-07	84-19	+37
Dec	84-26	84-26	83-30	84-10	+37
Mar	84-16	84-16	83-23	84-04	+38
Jun	84-09	84-09	83-20	83-28	+38
Sep	83-19	83-26	83-19	83-26	+39
Dec	83-20	83-22	83-14	83-22	+39

Sales Thur. 24,992. Total open interest Thur. 82,727, off 72 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.3430	2.3490	2.3380	2.3475	+175
Jul	2.3245	2.3285	2.3245	2.2285	+125
Sep	2.2965	2.3060	2.2920	2.3040	+180
Oct	2.2930	2.2930	2.2930	2.2930	+175
Dec	2.2735	2.2790	2.2660	2.2785	+185
Mar	2.2490	2.2670	2.2490	2.2560	— 40

Est. sales 6,651; sales Thur. 5,176. Total open interest Thur. 12,221, off 381 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8715	.8730	.8712	.8725	+30
Jul	.8695	.8700	.8690	.8690	+15
Sep	.8665	.8681	.8660	.8675	+22
Oct	.8673	.8673	.8665	.8670	+17
Dec	.8650	.8665	.8645	.8648	+17
Jan	.8640	.8641	.8630	.8635	+05
Mar	.8631	.8640	.8612	.8618	+07
Jun	.8600	.8630	.8600	.8607	+06

Est. sales 2,662; sales Thur. 3,208. Total open interest Thur. 14,411, up 13 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5695	.5704	.5691	.5702	+29
Jul	.5704	.5707	.5702	.5706	+35
Sep	.5700	.5712	.5692	.5710	+37
Oct	.5705	.5711	.5704	.5710	+31
Dec	.5712	.5718	.5696	.5717	+30
Mar	.5733	.5733	.5715	.5724	+16
Apr				.5740	+40

Est. sales 4,549; sales Thur. 2,377. Total open interest Thur. 9,900, off 87 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.24450	.24450	.24450	.24450	+120

Est. sales 1; sales Thur. 0. Total open interest Thur. 4, unchanged from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jun	.004637	.004645	.004612	.004640	+31
Jul	.004630	.004630	.004630	.004630	+45
Sep	.004613	.004622	.004582	.004617	+32
Oct	.004620	.004620	.004620	.004620	+35
Dec	.004615	.004625	.004592	.004621	+36
Jan	.004627	.004627	.004627	.004627	+42
Mar	.004663	.004630	.004628	.004630	+28
Apr	.004627	.004627	.004627	.004627	+32

Est. sales 2,553; sales Thur. 1,780. Total open interest Thur. 8,767, up 498 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.6190	.6222	.6190	.6200	+27
Jul	.6187	.6228	.6187	.6220	+40
Sep	.6259	.6282	.6247	.6268	+28
Oct	.6285	.6285	.6285	.6285	+24
Dec	.6312	.6352	.6305	.6328	+18
Jan				.6340	+25
Mar	.6450	.6450	.6365	.6365	+39
Jun	.6450	.6450	.6450	.6450	+95

Est. sales 5,675; sales Thur. 4,512. Total open interest Thur. 16,360, up 1,573 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

June 13, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	191.00	192.65	189.00	189.61	— 2.29
Sep	198.50	199.99	197.75	198.44	— 0.07
Dec	194.49	197.00	193.50	194.85	— 0.88
Mar	188.00	190.25	185.25	185.76	— 2.99
May	186.00	186.00	185.50	185.65	— 3.68
Jul	188.00	188.00	186.83	187.09	— 3.54
Sep	188.00	188.00	187.75	187.94	— 3.79

Est. sales 2,345; sales Thur. 5,451. Total open interest Thur. 17,229 up 771 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	107.00	107.00	105.10	105.50	—1.25
Sep	108.95	108.95	107.75	108.35	—0.60
Dec	z2,460	2,460	2,445	2,457	+ 7.00
Mar	z2,510	2,520	2,510	2,528	+ 7.00
May	z			2,588	+ 7.00
Jul	z			2,648	+ 7.00

Est. sales 850; sales Thur. 1,342. Total open interest Thur. 6,842 off 151 from Wed. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	84.20	85.40	84.20	85.00	+0.10
Sep	84.75	86.00	84.75	85.30	—0.15
Nov	86.30	87.75	86.30	86.80	—0.15
Jan	88.50	89.90	88.50	89.10	+0.05
Mar	89.60	91.35	89.38	90.10	+0.10
May	90.90	91.30	90.80	91.10	+0.10
Jul	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	+0.10

Est. sales 500; sales Thur. 615. Total open interest Thur. 4,030 up 178 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	73.96	74.10	72.90	72.99	—0.97
Oct	71.67	71.80	71.22	71.40	—0.17
Dec	70.88	71.28	70.50	70.68	—0.10
Mar	72.30	72.50	72.00	72.05	—0.20
May	73.40	73.43	73.40	73.50	+0.15
Jul	75.01	75.01	75.00	75.00	
Oct				76.50	

Est. sales 3,550; sales Thur. 3,958. Total open interest Thur. 29,831 off 392 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	85.00	85.00	84.10	84.15	— 1.30
Jul	85.90	86.10	84.20	84.55	— 1.30
Aug	86.60	86.60	86.60	85.25	— 1.35
Sep	87.30	87.50	85.40	86.00	— 1.35
Dec	89.30	89.50	87.50	88.05	— 1.35
Jan	90.30	90.30	90.30	88.70	— 1.40
Mar	91.50	91.70	90.10	90.10	— 1.40
May	92.90	92.90	92.00	91.50	— 1.40
Jul	94.80	94.80	92.80	92.90	— 1.40
Sep	96.50	96.50	96.30	94.30	— 1.40
Dec				96.40	— 1.40
Jan				97.10	— 1.40
Mar				98.50	— 1.40

Est. sales 4,300; sales Thur. 4,772. Total open interest Thur. 32,499 off 10 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Jun	1601.0	1630.0	1601.0	1624.0	+ 46.0
Jul	1610.0	1637.0	1610.0	1620.0	+ 45.0
Aug				1642.5	+ 43.0
Sep	1655.0	1680.0	1635.0	1655.0	+ 42.0
Dec	1710.0	1720.0	1673.0	1694.0	+ 40.0
Jan	1725.0	1725.0	1705.0	1707.0	+ 39.0
Mar	1765.0	1770.0	1725.0	1759.0	+ 63.0
May	1805.0	1805.0	1765.0	1785.0	+ 61.0
Jul	1820.0	1829.0	1780.0	1785.0	+ 33.0
Sep				1811.0	+ 31.0
Dec				1850.0	+ 28.0
Jan				1863.0	+ 27.0
Mar				1889.0	+ 25.0

Est. sales 2,800; sales Thur. 2,340. Total open interest Thur. 23,135 off 298 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	650.00	650.00	647.80	645.30	+ 5.30
Jul	650.80	665.00	637.00	647.30	+ 3.30
Oct	665.00	670.00	650.00	658.80	+ 3.80
Jan	682.00	687.00	670.00	674.80	+ 4.30
Apr				690.30	+ 4.80
Jul	712.00	712.00	700.00	706.80	+ 4.80

Est. sales 1,697; sales Thur. 1,598. Total open interest Thur. 6,576 off 10 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz					
Jun	614.00	614.00	600.00	604.80	+ 3.80
Jul				608.30	+ 3.80
Aug	619.50	621.00	610.00	613.00	+ 3.50
Oct	630.00	638.00	622.00	623.40	+ 3.10
Dec	641.00	643.00	630.00	634.00	+ 2.70
Feb	653.00	653.50	643.00	644.60	+ 2.40
Apr	661.00	666.00	647.50	656.30	+ 2.20
Jun	672.60	683.60	666.80	666.10	+ 2.00
Aug	683.60	689.50	676.80	677.00	+ 1.90
Oct				687.90	+ 1.70
Dec	705.90	711.00	701.00	698.90	+ 1.50
Feb	717.20	721.00	713.00	709.90	+ 1.30
Apr	729.50	734.00	729.50	720.90	+ 0.90

Est. sales 26,080; sales Thur. 36,539. Total open interest Thur. 122,011 up 1,287 from Wed.

Cash Prices

June 13, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.69½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	334.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	72-73	114-115
Lead Spot, lb	0.36	0.55
Copper elect., lb	88⅝	84⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.586	7.525
Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.39½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.15	8.468
Gold N.Y., oz	608.40	280.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

June 13, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,138.70 f	1,126.00 f
Reuters	1,677.20	1,670.40
Dow Jones Spot	431.79	429.67
D.J. Futures	2.12	442.77

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

June 13, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	93.896	82.902
Previous	93.843	82.855

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 13, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Gen Motors	677,500	49⅝	+1⅝
FedNat Mtg	558,400	17¾	+⅜
Sony Corp	473,700	9½	+⅛
IBM	451,300	58⅞	+⅞
Mobil	428,800	75⅞	—2¼
CaesarsWld	415,500	16⅛	—⅛
Dart Ind	368,500	44⅛	—⅛
BallyMfg	366,100	27¾	+½
Int Paper	352,400	37	+½
AmerT&T	337,000	55⅛	+⅛
DeereCo	335,300	32⅝	—⅜
FordMot	327,700	23¾	+⅜
IntT&T	317,700	28⅛	+⅞
NatSemi s	316,600	22⅛	+1
Amer Hess	308,900	54⅝	—⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	38.50	56.12
Advanced	1,082	694
Volume Up (millions)	27.92	17.40
Declined	498	811
Volume Down (millions)	9.96	24.87
Unchanged	338	399
Total issues	1,918	1,904
New highs	73	70
New lows	3	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	874.06	883.96	866.81	876.45	+3.84
20 Trn	277.21	279.95	275.08	277.73	+.63
15 Utl	113.44	114.44	112.93	113.77	+.77
65 Stk	316.70	320.12	314.33	317.50	+1.33

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 3 pm
Composite	117.01	114.38	115.52	116.00
Industrials	131.71	128.57	129.98	130.41
Utilities	52.63	51.77	52.25	53.04
Finance	13.16	12.89	13.04	13.12
Transp.	16.64	16.33	16.45	16.45

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.22	66.04	66.13	66.13
Industrials	75.24	75.07	75.13	75.13
Transp.	54.89	54.57	54.68	54.69
Utilities	39.22	39.09	39.19	39.19
Finance	66.35	66.19	66.35	66.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 12	150,058	345,695	1,462
June 11	151,567	332,273	1,326
June 10	145,252	338,991	726
June 9	142,798	331,050	1,223
June 6	133,884	294,262	928

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCans s	446,000	25⅝	—½
HouOilM	357,400	26⅛	+⅜
HuskyOG s	307,000	13¼	+⅛
McCull Oil	204,400	13⅛	
RangerOil s	171,000	28½	+¾
ResrtIntA	164,200	35½	
Elsinore	129,300	11⅞	+⅛
GoldNuget	124,000	28⅝	—⅛
ImperOilA g	119,000	37¾	+¾
DomePetr g	87,300	69	—¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.42	5.8
Advanced	361	258
Volume Up (millions)	2.91	2.71
Declined	218	315
Volume Down (millions)	1.09	2.59
Unchanged	N.A.	215
Total issues	N.A.	788
New highs	N.A.	13
New lows	N.A.	3

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
288.93	286.55	287.75	.63

European Gold Markets

June 13, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	609.25	608.40	+18.40
Zurich	610.50	606.50	+20.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	606.25	602.26	+12.13

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basic	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80
610	33.00-37.00	56.00-60.00
630	27.50-31.00	50.00-54.00
650	21.50-25.00	44.00-48.00
670	16.00-20.00	36.00-40.00
690	12.00-16.00	30.00-34.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Tokyo Exchange

June 13, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	189	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	178
Asahi Glass	365	Mitsubi Chem.	232
Canon	650	Mitsubi Corp.	658
Dai Nip. Print	501	Mitsubi Elec	200
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	353
Fuji Photo	594	Mitsukoshi	432
Hitachi	272	Nippon Elec.	399
Honda Motor	566	Nippon Steel	139
C. Itoh	419	Sharp	532
I.H.I.	150	Sony Corp	2,040
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sumitomo Bank	420
Kansai El Pwr.	908	Sumitomo Chem.	133
Kao Soap	420	Sumitomo Metal	159
Kawasaki Steel	139	Taisho Marine	253
Kirin Brewery	443	Takeda	491
Komatsu	386	Teijin	133
Kubota	358	Tokyo Marine	584
Matsu EL Ind.	665	Toray	211
Matsu E. Wks	540	Toyota	832

New index: 466.45; Previous: 465.86
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,821.81; Previous: 6,814.72

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—71

AlcanAlum s	FluorCp s	PSInd 9.60pf
Amal Sug	Geosrce	PSNH 17pf
AshlO pf	GldWstFin	RCA 2.12cvpf
AydinCp s	HelmrPayn s	RCA 3.65pf
BankTr NY	Howrd John	RapAm 3pfC
BarnettBk n	Humana s	Rite Aid
Bendixcv pf	IntNorth s	Rockwelint wi
Block HR	IrvingBkCp	ScuddDVst
BristMyer	KaisrSteel	SeabCst Ln
CapCities	KyotoCeram n	SouJer Ind
Carlisle	Lennar s	SouCalEd
Chase Manh	LevFd Cap	SwstAirl
ColSO 15.25pf	Litemark	Stone Web
CombinIntl	Lubrizol	TandyCp
Con Edis	MacyRH s	Tennc Tipr
ConEd 6pfB	Marley pf	TexCom Bn
CnPw 3.85pf	McGrw Hill	ToysRUs n
CoopInd pfB	MurphyOil s	US Home
CrumFor wi	Nalco Chem	USRlty Inv
DomeMng	Niagra Shre	UtPL 2.90pf
Dreyfus Cp	ParkerDril	WstnCoNA s
DukeP pfO	PennCen cvpr	WstnCoNA pf
Edwards s	PhEl 15.25pf	ZapataCp pt
EquitGas	Plessey Ltd	

NEW LOWS—3

Alaskaint wi	Celanese	Norlin Corp

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 13, 1980

	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7¾	8¼
AFAProt	6½	7½
AVMCo	3⅝	3⅞
Accuray	7⅛	7⅝
AddisnW	7¼	8½
AdvRoss	5⅛	5½
AffiBsh	25¼	26¼
AlaBncp	21¾	22¾
AlexAlex	32¼	33
Allcoinc	28½	30½
AllynB	11½	12½
Alltex	6¾	7
Amarex s	32¼	33
AFinCp	33¾	34¼
AFin wi	22	23
AFurn	4¼	4½
AGreet	12⅝	13¼
AIntGp	65½	66½
AMicros	19½	20
ANatins	15¼	15½
AQuasar	32⅝	32¾
AResMa	49¼	50¼
AWeldng	36⅝	37⅝
Amterr	3 5-16	3 9-16
Anadite	8½	8⅞
AngSA	13¼	13⅞
AngAGd	86½	88½
AntaCp	9½	10
ApldMtl s	21¼	22
ArdenGp	3⅛	3¼
ArgoPet	17	17½
AsdCoin	24	24¾
AtlGsLt	15½	15⅞
AtlanRsh	12½	13¼
BairdCp	8⅛	9⅛
BallyPkP	14¼	15
BancHE	12	12¾
BkamRt	17½	18
BasicRs a	11	11½
BassttFr	17	17¾
BaylsMk	13½	14
Beeline	10¼	11¼
BennIPH	2½	2½
BentlyL	17¼	18
BetzLab	36½	37¼
BevMat	12¾	13½
BibbCo	11¼	12¼
BirdSon	18½	19½
Birtchr	2½	2½
BlkHillP	24¾	25
Blyvoor	17⅞	18¼
Bonanza	4⅝	5
BrookS	49	54
BrwTom	48¼	49
Buckbee	7¼	7⅝
Buffets	42¾	43¾
BurnupS	9½	9⅞
CPTCp	17	18
CalWtSv	33½	35
Commnlr s	38	39½
ConrodH	1½	2
CapEngy	3	3⅝
CapSwC	16⅝	17⅛
CapinAir	1⅝	2⅛
CareCp	10½	11½
CavnghC	3⅛	3½
CnVtPS	15⅞	16¼
CharmSh	9½	10
ChartHo	21⅝	22¼
ChmLea	26	28
ChesUtl	12½	13¼
Chubb	39⅝	39¾
Cirfico	5¼	6¼
CitzSoGa	6⅜	6¾
CitzUtA	36¼	37
CitzUtB	31	31¼
ClarkJL	34½	36
ClowCp	5⅜	6¼
ColrTle s	19½	20
ComCIH	33¼	34
CmlShr	14½	16
CmwTel	17	19
ConPap s	26¼	27¼
Cordis	23¼	24¼
CrayRes	49¼	50¼
CrosTre	35¾	36¼
CutlrFed	1⅝	2⅛
Cyclitron	8½	9½
DanlyM	30	31½
DiaDas	18⅝	18⅞
DavtMal	18	19½
DBeer	9 9-16	9 13-16
DeklbAg	32	32¾
DelCanT	11¼	12¼
DeweyEl	2½	3¼
DiaCrys	23¼	24¼
DixnCru	27½	30
Docutel	11	11¼
DollrGn	9⅛	10⅛
DoylDB	26¼	27
DunkInD	10½	11
Durlron	16¼	17¼
ERCCp	92½	93½
EsDrief	26¼	27
EatnVnce	6¼	7
EconLab	21⅝	22½
ElPasEl	9¼	10⅛
ElderBe	5	5¾
EleNucl	7⅛	7⅝
ElModul	7½	9
EnrDev	21	22
EnrMethd	2⅜	2½
EnrMin	9⅞	10⅛
EnRsv	13⅞	14¼
Entwistl	3¼	4
EquitSL	14⅝	17¼
EstOil	51	52½
FSC	13	14½
FabrlTk	2⅝	3
FarmGp	27⅝	27⅞
Fidlcor	13⅝	13⅞
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	20⅞	21½
FtEmpS	12	12½
FtWnFin	5	5¼
FlaaBks	14⅝	14⅞
Flicker	11¾	12⅝
FloatPnt	16½	17¼
FloNFla	12¼	12⅞
FlaWatU	1⅝	1⅞
ForestO	27½	28
Formigli	2¼	3
FrankCp	7⅞	8⅜
FrankEl	13¼	14
FreeSG	56½	57½
Fremont	24¼	24¾
FreeSrc	19¼	20½
FullrHB	11¾	11⅞
GEICO	12¼	13⅛
GalaxyO	14⅝	14⅞
GnAutm	8	8½
GnDevco	4⅝	5⅛
GnRlEsl	10	11½
GnReins	91½	93½
GenRad	42⅝	43¼
GlobeLf	33¼	33⅞
GovEFn	10¼	11
GreenM	11¾	12¼
GreyAdv	46½	48½
Gtlnnsl	26½	29½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅞
HahnEW	49¼	50¼
Hardwka	7¾	8⅜
HrpRow	8⅝	8⅞
HarnGp	44⅝	45½
HartfNt	16⅝	17¼
HenrdF	27¼	28
Holobm	2⅜	2¾
Hoover	13¼	13¾
HortzRs	3⅜	3⅞
HyattInt	22	27
IMSIntl s	16⅝	17¼
Infrolnd	5¾	6½
IntelCp	67	68
IntrcEnr	5¼	6¼
IntmtGs	11¾	12¼
InBkWsh	11⅛	11½
Intersil	21⅞	22¼
IwaSoUt	22½	23
Jamsby	19½	20¼
Jerrico	20⅝	21⅛
JiffyFd	¾	⅞
JoslynM	18¼	19
KaisStl pf	16	16⅜
Kaivar	2⅜	2¾
Kaman	20⅝	21½
KmaAm	9¼	9⅝
KateGre	⅝	⅞
Kaysam	3⅛	4⅛
KellySv s	25½	27
Keuffel	20½	21½
Kimball	14¼	14¾
KingInt	4	5
KlooIG	31½	32½
KnapeV	16	17
Kratos s	12⅝	13¼
Kulicke	22¼	23¼
Lancetn	20½	21¼
LandRes	3⅝	3⅞
LoneCo	23	24
LibNtLf	19¼	19¾
Lfimvs	19⅝	20⅝
Lindstor	6⅝	7⅛
LinBcst	46	47
Loewtrn	13½	14½
MCIC	7¼	7½
MGFOil	18¼	18⅞
MSIDat	5⅞	6⅛
MadsGE	15½	15⅞
MagellPet	9	9½
MaamP	25	25½
MairRt	2¼	2⅝
Malkrt	34½	35½
Marlen s	16½	17
MautLP	23½	25
MayPet	26	26½
MaynOil	14⅝	15⅛
McCorm	26½	27
McFarlE	13⅝	14⅛
McQuay	10¼	11
MeyerF	26⅝	27⅛
MidsxW	18	19
MdIdCop	8¼	9
MidiRes	1⅛	1⅜
MidiBks	27	28
Millipr	30¼	30⅞
MissVIG	14¼	15¼
Molex s	29	29¾
MonfCol	3⅞	4⅛
MonuCp	19⅞	20¼
MoorePd	23½	24½
MoranB	30⅛	31
MaroRes	1	1⅛
Morsnin	11	11½
MotClub	2⅝	2⅞
Mueller	28	29½
NNCp	36¼	37
NorsCp	27	29
NDtaCp	17⅝	17⅞
NwldRE	15⅞	16⅛
NJNGas	15⅞	16⅛
NickOG	26⅝	27½
Nicolet s	16½	16⅝
NielsnA	27¼	27⅞
NielsnB	27¼	27⅞
NoCarGs	13⅝	14¼
NoEGI un	80	82
NwtNGs	14	14½
NwstPS	16	16½
Naxell	17¼	17⅞
Nucorp	15¼	15⅞
OgilvyM	25½	26¼
OhioCas	24⅝	24⅞
OhFerro	18½	19½
OtterTP	21¼	21⅞
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅛
PabstB	11⅜	12⅛
PcGaR	21⅞	22¼
PauleyP	17½	18¼
PavlsCs	13½	14
PeerMf	12½	13¼
PengEnt	13¼	14¼
Pentair	14⅝	14⅞
Petrolit	52½	53½
Pettibon	23¼	24
PhilaNat	29⅝	30⅝
PierceSS	8½	9
Pinkrtn	39¼	40¼
PionHiB	21⅝	22¾
Plastine	¾	1⅛
Possis	4⅛	5
PresGM	42	43
PraStaya	36½	37½
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	12	12¾
PuritBen	18½	19¼
PutDCop	12¼	13¼
QuakrCh	13½	14½
RagenPr	6	6½
Raychm	59	61
Raymnd	29½	30½
ReevCm	19	19¾
RepNLfe	23¼	23¾
RoadEx	28¼	29
RobbMy s	29	30½
Roselon	2⅜	3⅛
Rouse	15¼	15¾
Royster	15½	16
RusStov	14	14½
Sadlier	3½	4
Safeco	36¼	36⅞
StHelGd	34⅝	35⅛
StPaul	35¼	35⅞
ScanDt	1 5-16	1 9-16
ScrippH	53	58
Sensor	32¼	33¼
SvcMer	10¼	11¼
Svcmst s	27	28
ShMed s	20¼	21½
Shawmt	41	42
SolidSIS	8¼	9½
SCalWtr	13	14½
SwElSv	12¼	13½
SwnEnr	32	33
Standyn	23¼	24
StdMicro	11¼	11½
StdRegs	27⅞	28¼
StanHP	26	27
SterlSt	4⅛	5
StrawCl	20	21½
Subaru	14⅝	14⅞
SuperEl	11⅝	11⅞
TIME DC	2⅝	4½
Tampax	32¼	32¾
Tandem	56½	57¼
TecomP	40½	42½
TelCmA	28¼	29
Tennant	29	30½
TexAOil	11¼	11⅞
Tiprary	18	18½
TomisOil	13½	14
TricoPd	34	37
TrayGld g	5½	6
TyronHy	23⅝	24⅝
TysonFd	9½	10½
UnMcGil	12½	13½
USEnr	14	15
USSurg	31¼	32
USTrck	13¼	14
UVaBsh	28¼	28¾
UpPenP	15	16
VaalRs	62½	63½
VelBkAr	32¼	32⅞
ValleyCp	25⅛	25⅞
VanDus	12	12¼
Velcro	8⅛	8⅞
VictraSt	8⅜	8⅞
VideoCp	6	6½
VaNBsh	13⅝	14¼
WshEnr	15¼	16½
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WellsGa	6¼	7¼
Wendys	16¼	17⅛
WstDrel	83½	85½
WDeep	45	46
WHeld	65½	66¾
WmMfg	3¼	3⅝
WmorC	26	26¾
WoodLot	22¼	23½
WrightW	3⅛	4⅛
ZionUtg	23⅝	24⅝

Barre, Unions Clash on Strike

PARIS, June 13 (Reuters) — Electricity cuts in hospitals during a national power strike yesterday have led to a bitter dispute between trade unions and the government.

The latest of a series of 24-hour electricity strikes blacked out several hospitals before emergency supplies could be switched on. It also caused widespread traffic jams, disrupted rail and underground services and hampered industrial production. The stoppages were in protest against government proposals to limit the right to strike of key personnel in nuclear power stations.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre said last night that the strikers had put people's safety at serious risk by disrupting hospitals and threatened them with "appropriate sanctions." Georges Seguy, general secretary of the Confederation Generale du Travail, replied: "If Raymond Barre hopes to intimidate the workers, he is in serious error and will be responsible for a worsening conflict whose effects will hit the consumer."

5 Arab Airlines Plan Joint Atlantic Route

AMMAN, Jordan, June 13 (Reuters) — Five Arab airlines have agreed in principle to operate a combined air route between the Middle East and North America, the Jordanian airline, Alia, said today.

The other four companies are Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines of Lebanon and Saudia of Saudi Arabia.

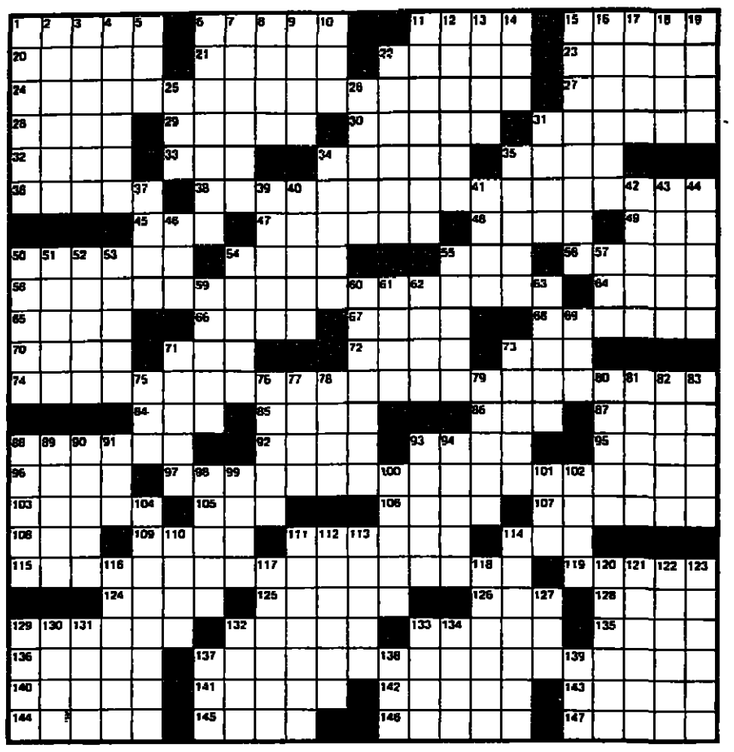
Indonesian Malaria Toll

JAKARTA, June 13 (UPI) — Malaria has killed 113 farmers from Java and Bali at a resettlement area in a central Sulawesi province over the past three months, official sources said today.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Father's Day By Tap Osborn



ACROSS

1 Balk
6 Semblance
11 —— Peak, N.M.
15 Diagonal spar
20 Sky: Comb. form
21 Like a rainbow
22 Changsha's province
23 Ecuador's capital
24 7:30 A.M.
27 Inferior
28 Infant's word
29 Correct
30 Incendiarism
31 Sunday best
32 Shoshoneans
33 Peaked
34 Like newly poured concrete
35 Bulwer-Lytton heroine
36 Artist Edouard
38 8 A.M.
45 Sign on the dotted line
47 Tax
48 Lounging slipper
49 Helm letters
50 "—— of Honey"
54 Author of "The Morning Watch"
55 Nabokov novel
56 Tendency
58 9 A.M.
64 "—— a Song Go . . ."
65 Tidal flood
66 "China" star: 1943
67 Catch red-handed
68 Dinner-party items
70 ". . . —— of sympathy": Emerson

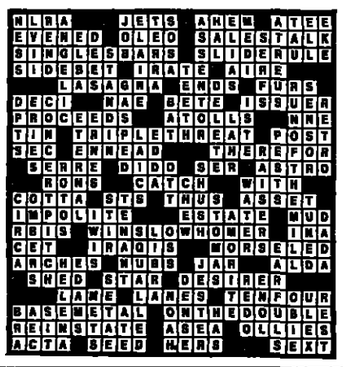
ACROSS

71 Tucker's partner
72 Balderdash!
73 British rank
74 9 A.M.-5 P.M.
84 Boniface's place
85 Cold sea
86 Luggage shade
87 "You can't pray ——": Twain
88 Long cloak
92 True grit
93 Row at the Met
95 California valley
96 Touch upon
97 5 P.M.
103 Street show
105 Fedora
106 Innisfail
107 Spalpeens of 106 Across
108 Dunderhead
109 Peau de ——
111 "—— 17"
114 Kind of shooter
115 5:30 P.M.
119 Ancient storyteller
124 Egyptian symbol
125 Palmer
126 100 square meters
128 Idle
129 Hit man's weapon
132 Suffix with sect
133 Neutralize
135 Field
136 Scandinavian Neptune
137 7 P.M.
140 Kashan man
141 Bantu group
142 Lunar trench
143 Concatenate
144 Mercer creation
145 Widgeon
146 Reflex sites
147 Jewish feast

DOWN

1 Soft-nosed bullet
2 Corrigenda
3 Inflame
4 Discomfort
5 Future swimmers
6 Riot-squad gear
7 Pressing
8 Religious replication
9 Do a farm job
10 Begley and Wynn
11 Magazine section
12 High-hats
13 Goldie
14 Lewis's "—— Vickers"
15 Peered, in a way
16 Waggish verbalist
17 Tease
18 Journey, to Ovid
19 He kept loyalty to royalty
22 Buckskins, e.g.
25 Condensation
26 Exotic dance
31 Paddock newcomer
34 Remove a dowel
35 Entomb
37 Josip Broz
39 Scrupulously exact
40 Improve
41 Moreno of the Pirates
42 Like a beldam
43 Deduce
44 Reticulate
46 Neoteric
50 Facing Seaver
51 Cleo's god of wisdom
52 Kite's site
53 Exorbitant
54 Some Semites
55 City on the Jumna
57 Torn or tear
59 Of Lamb's writings
60 Potentially
61 Gullible one
62 Plaice or dace
63 Kind of ring
69 Branch
71 Pulitzer Prize poet: 1929
73 Timid
75 Brightened
76 Solicited earnestly
77 Demoralize
78 Tallinn native
79 Dutch genre painter
80 Raccoon's Tibetan cousin
81 Tocsin
82 Stunt
83 Lambs
88 200 milligrams
89 Disconcert
90 "Big A" prize
91 Suffix with Capri
93 Pentateuch scroll
94 Architect Jones
98 Do a tire job
99 "Mother of Russian Cities"
100 Brawl
101 Enzyme
102 College sports org.
104 For the cognoscenti
110 Rara avis
111 Ear irrigator
112 Former Japanese P.M.
113 Distilling phase
114 Reads carefully
116 Prep-school freshman's subject
117 Rowing motion of yore
118 Conceal
120 Galahad's mother
121 Vile
122 —— of quinine
123 Gary of golf
127 Mischievous moppet
129 Acclaim
130 Like a wax museum
131 Culture medium
132 Psst
133 Tennis term
134 Emil Ludwig subject
137 Fin. officers
138 Whence came Mork
139 Eur. country

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

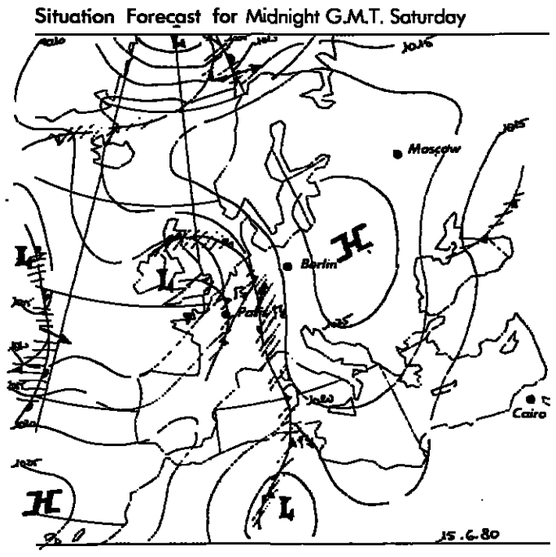


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Stormy	MADRID	18	64	Rain
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Fair	MIAMI	27	81	Rain
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	27	81	Foggy
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Fair
BELGRADE	28	82	Fair	MUNICH	26	79	Cloudy
BERLIN	23	73	Fair	NEW YORK	21	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	26	79	Fair	NICE	23	73	Fair
BUCHAREST	28	82	Overcast	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Fair	PARIS	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	79	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast	ROME	28	82	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Rain	SOFIA	25	77	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	32	99	Fair
FLORENCE	28	82	Foggy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	23	73	Rain	TOKYO	23	73	Overcast
GENEVA	24	75	Overcast	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	27	81	Fair
HOUSTON	33	90	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast	ZURICH	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Overcast				
LONDON	22	72	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Inflation Takes Toll of Americana . . . Penny Gumball Faces Price Rise

AKRON, N.Y., June 13 (AP) — Forget about the credit crunch, mortgage rates and prime rates and discount rates. There's a much more serious problem: Inflation is biting down hard on that American institution called the penny gumball.

The Ford Gum and Machine Co. has been making the brightly colored gumballs since 1934. On an average working day, the plant here turns out 4.95 tons of gumballs. That's about 2,227,000 balls a day.

Officials at Ford Gum are worried, however. Can they keep the price of a penny gumball at a penny? The problem is that the cost of refined sugar has more than doubled, rising to more than $40 per 100 pounds because of a drop in the world sugar crop.

"When you consider that sugar is about 75 percent of our product, that's really killing us," said John Fry, the executive vice president of Ford Gum.

If the price of sugar stays where it is, or goes still higher, Mr. Fry said, "You can definitely say the one-cent gumball is in jeopardy . . . We may have to two cents."

Furthermore, the gumballs have gotten smaller. Back in 1939, they were three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Today, they're only half an inch in diameter.

Shrinking the gumballs still further to hold the price steady is a possibility, but company officials say that it would not work. They would have to retool all 350,000 Ford gumball dispensers in the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Ford Gum also has tried injecting a little air bubble into each gumball to take up space that otherwise would be filled with expensive ingredients. But Mr. Fry said that there is no room left for adjustment, because "the inside hole would meet the outside shell."

BOOKS

SOLDIERS OF THE NIGHT

The Story of the French Resistance

By David Schoenbrun. E.T. Dutton. Illustrated. 512 pp. $15.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN a very long and very unfair letter to Albert Camus, published in Les Temps Modernes in August, 1952, Jean-Paul Sartre cried out: "You were the first servant of your moralism, and now you help yourself to it." Then he added: "Are we dealing here with a racism of moral beauty?" Although the dispute between Sartre and Camus had nothing to do, ostensibly, with the French resistance to Hitler and Petain during World War II — they were arguing about whether it was permissible to criticize Stalin's gulag — the words resonate. Yes, in fact, we are dealing with "a racism of moral beauty," which is probably the single permissible racism. Only an ideologue could sneer at morals and beauty in the same sentence; the rest is tractors and five-year plans for human engineering.

Moral beauty is precisely what David Schoenbrun seeks to celebrate in "Soldiers of the Night," a romantic account of the Resistance networks that spun their webs like spiders in the cellars and the eaves of the Nazi occupation. Schoenbrun, a CBS correspondent and the author of a number of books, including a shrewd one on Charles de Gaulle, prefers such words as "honor," "patriotism" and "courage." But a terrible beauty is born, a beauty entirely neglected by Marcel Ophuls in his film "The Sorrow and the Pity," for which "Soldiers of the Night" is a palliative if not a cure.

Monarchists, Socialists, Gaullists, Communists, greengrocers, travel agents, housemaids, prisoners of war, nuns, railway workers, Vichy bureaucrats, museum officials, *maquisards hiding out in the woods so* as not to be drafted into forced labor camps in Germany — all conspired at a spontaneous and clandestine combustion. They created, independent of one another, underground newspapers, intelligence services and combat units. They destroyed enemy gas pumps, food depots, roads and waterways, bridges, freight trains, locomotives and electric and telephone lines. They rescued prisoners, harassed collaborators, and, like Frederic Joliot-Curie, made Molotov cocktails to throw at German tanks while waiting for Allied parachute drops of small arms, grenades, explosives, machine pistols, submachine guns, fuses, timing devices and food.

It never seems to have occurred to any of these people that they were morally beautiful. To be sure, the Communists came in only after Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, but then the Communists were especially effective underground thereafter since they had so much practice, as an outlaw party, at surviving underground. To be sure, too, the politics of the various resistance groups were impossibly incompatible. They squabbled for advantage even as Paris was liberated, and some of them would have preferred that Paris burn if the burning meant power.

But it is an amazement that they organized and persevered at all, with the Gestapo watching; that they invented code names, ciphers, safehouses, escape routes across the Channel or over the Pyrenees; that they forged I.D. cards and ration coupons and border passes; that they suffered betrayal and torture and death and still managed to reconstitute themselves. Marcel Ophuls to the contrary notwithstanding, Schoenbrun makes it clear that such a movement — or series of movements — could not have survived without "swimming in the sea of the people."

The long shadow of de Gaulle falls across these pages. Neither Churchill nor Roosevelt liked him; Roosevelt did his best to subvert the Cross of Lorraine. We are reminded by Schoenbrun how powerful a symbol can be. For all his faults, de Gaulle — and one wonders whether there is a principle of compensation in historical affairs that would allow France a de Gaulle to make up for a Napoleon, as though to average them out — on the BBC spoke of honor. France listened. He is described as stiff-necked. Perhaps this is projection: certainly Churchill and Roosevelt had to look up to him, and didn't like the altitude. As difficult and disdainful as he was, de Gaulle was a kind of moon that moved the tides of popular opinion.

A Romp of Anecdotes

The rest is anecdotes. "Soldiers of the Night" is a romp of anecdotes. Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, a woman of astonishing resourcefulness, lets London know all London needed to know about the V-1 rocket. The dashing Remy in a fishing boat brings back to England a small box of earth from Lorraine and a bottle of 1816 cognac to de Gaulle, plus a three-foot-high azalea plant for Mme. de Gaulle. OSS chief William (Wild Bill) Donovan, on his way to Normandy, leaves his poison pills behind at Claridge's in London. Henri Frenay falls in love, fathers a child and stashes the child in an orphanage for the duration. Life goes on. These people were incredible.

Wrenching a generalization from Schoenbrun is something like root-canal work: we know it's there, but it is hard to get at. He suggests that symbolism can go too far, that everybody might have made a mistake in pretending that the Free French, rather than American technology and Soviet troops, liberated Paris and the provinces; the result was self-delusion. He is, I think deservedly, hard on the U.S. foreign policy establishment. He is in love with swagger. He devotes a mere two sentences each to Sartre and Andre Malraux, and doesn't mention Camus at all. No matter. There is moral beauty in "Soldiers of the Night." At least half of France didn't collaborate.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE

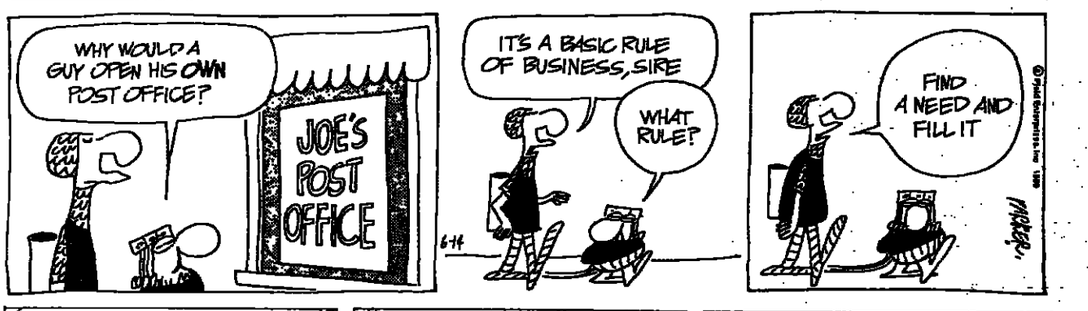
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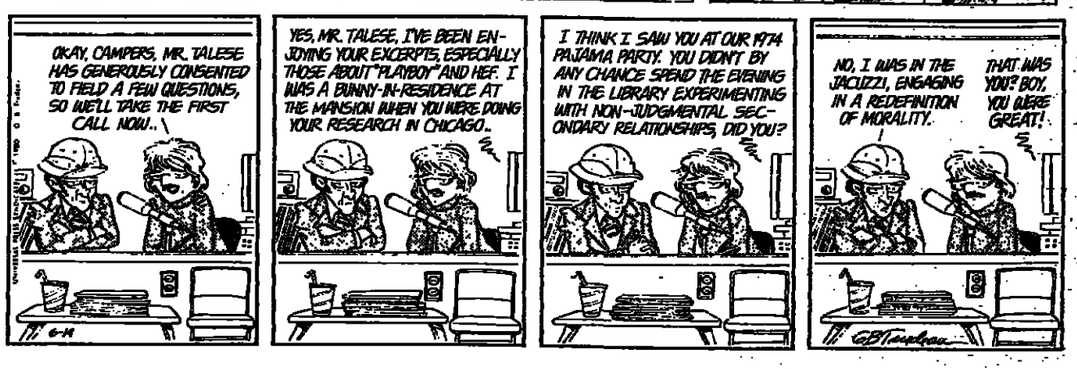
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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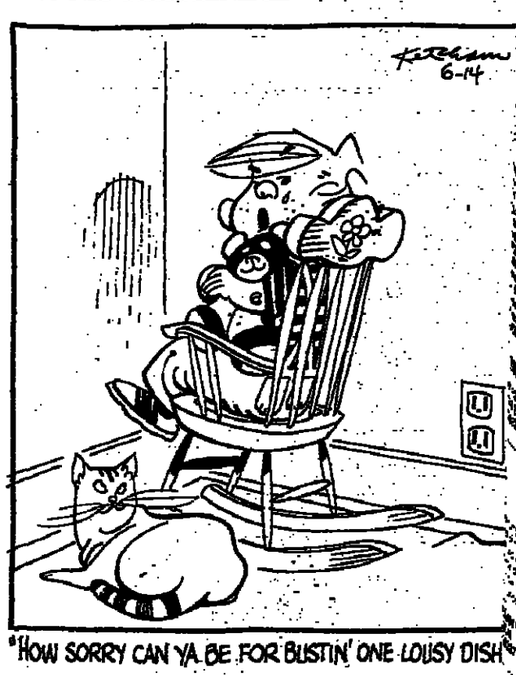
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: AT THE ○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANKLE STOKE NOUGAT PICKET
Answer: What the boss did to the incompetent shipping clerk—SENT HIM PACKING

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

Lea, in Debut, Wins for Expos

TREAL, June 13 (AP) — Lea scattered eight hits over nings in his major-league de- e last night as the Expos to a 9-1 victory over San nd their ninth straight victo-

a 23-year-old right-hander Wednesday from the Den- rs of the American Associa- lowed only one extra-base struck out four and walked

e Dawson's sacrifice fly in t and run-scoring single in th off Gary Lucas (3-3) had e Expos a 3-0 lead before the game out of reach with m fifth.

real scored two runs in the Warren Cromartie's bases- double. After reliever Eric sen issued an intentional walk to fill the bases again, rookie Brad Mills singled home two more

Jerry White hit an inside-the-park home run leading off the Montreal sixth and Mills brought in another run with a bases-loaded single to make it 8-0. Tommy Hutton's RBI single made it 9-0 in the seventh.

Mets 6, Dodgers 5

In New York, pitchers Dave Goltz and Bob Castillo and shortstop Bill Russell contributed run-scoring throwing errors that gave the Mets a 6-5 victory over Los Angeles. It was New York's seventh victory in eight games. Neil Allen, working the final three innings, picked up his 10th save.

Pirates 10, Reds 6

In Cincinnati, Mike Easler hit for the cycle and Dale Berra hit a three-run homer to power Pittsburgh to a 10-6 victory over the Reds. Easler became the first Pirate to hit a single, double, triple and homer in one game since Richie Zisk did it in June, 1974. Easler has hit safely 12 of his last 20 at bats, including five home runs and nine runs batted in. Half of his 32 hits this season have been for extra bases.

Orioles 4, Mariners 1

In the American League, in Seattle, Benny Ayala and Ken Singleton hit two-run homers to give Baltimore a 4-1 victory over the Mariners. Steve Stone (7-3) gained the victory.

Brewers 8, Rangers 1

In Milwaukee, Sixto Lezcano drove in three runs, two with a double in a four-run eighth, and Sal Bando lined an RBI single to cap a three-run first as the Brewers drubbed Texas, 8-1. Mike Caldwell (6-2) scattered seven hits for Milwaukee, which has won 14 of its last 19 games. Texas has lost seven of eight.

Tigers 8, Twins 4

In Detroit, Champ Summers hit a pair of two-run homers and Alan Trammel drove in two runs with a bases-loaded double to spark the Tigers to an 8-4 victory over Minnesota. Summers hit his first homer in the fourth to tie the score, 4-4; his second, with one out in the seventh, produced Detroit's final runs.

Red Sox 13, Angels 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Butch Hobson knocked in four runs with two homers and Jim Rice and Dave Stapleton also homered to lead Boston to a 13-2 victory over the Angels. Mike Torrez (2-6) pitched 6⅔ innings before he was injured attempting to field a grounder in the seventh. Dave Frost (4-5) became the 30th Angel starter in the last 31 games to fail to pitch a complete game.



Associated Press

Pirates' Mike Easler eludes tag by Reds' catcher Dan Werner.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
	34	20	.630	—
	30	23	.566	3½
	28	27	.509	6½
	28	28	.500	7
	26	27	.491	7½
	26	27	.491	7½
	24	28	.462	9
WEST				
	35	21	.625	—
	29	26	.527	5½
	28	28	.500	7
	26	31	.456	9½
	25	31	.446	10
	22	33	.471	12
	21	33	.389	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
	32	20	.615	—
	31	23	.574	2
	27	24	.529	4½
	26	27	.491	6½
	22	29	.431	9½
	20	35	.364	13½
WEST				
	33	21	.611	—
	32	24	.571	2
	31	25	.554	3
	25	32	.439	9½
	22	31	.415	10½
	23	33	.411	11

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 010 000 000—1 7 1
Milwaukee 300 005 14x—8 14 0
Perry, Kern (7), Babcock (8) and Roberts; Caldwell and Moore. W—Caldwell, 6-2. L—Perry, 3-5.

Minnesota 100 300 000—4 10 0
Detroit 002 202 20x—6 11 1
Redfern, Zahn (4), Kinnunen (6) and Butera; P.Underwood, Lopez (9) and Parrish. W—P.Underwood, 1-4. L—Zahn, 4-9. HRs—Minnesota, Castino (3), Detroit, Summers 2 (5).

Baltimore 000 220 020—4 9 0
Seattle 001 000 000—1 6 1
Stone and Dempsey; Honeycutt and Cox. W—Stone, 7-3. L—Honeycutt, 7-3. HRs—Baltimore, Ayala (3), Singleton (10).

Boston 100 430 500—13 18 0
California 001 000 108— 2 7 0
Torrez, MacWhorter (7) and Fisk, Allenson (7); Frost, Hassler (5), Barr (7) and Donohue. W—Torrez, 9-6. L—Frost, 4-5. HRs—Boston, Rice (19), Hobson 2 (18), Stapleton (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 404 000 200—10 15 0
Cincinnati 200 021 001— 6 10 0
Bibby, Romo (6) and Ott; LaCoss, Tomlin (4), Bair (7), Burnside (9) and Werner. W—Bibby, 7-1. L—LaCoss, 4-6. HRs—Pittsburgh, Berra (2), Milner (1), Easler (10). Cincinnati, Griffey (5).

San Diego 000 000 010—1 5 0
Montreal 100 142 10x—9 15 0
Lucas, Rasmussen (5), Kinney (6), D'Acquisto (8) and Fahey; Lea, F.Norman (9) and Carter. W—Lea, 1-0. L—Lucas, 3-3. HR—Montreal, White (3).

Los Angeles 014 000 000—5 12 3
New York 000 042 00x—6 10 0
Goltz, Castillo (5), Beckwith (8) and Scioscia; Pocoba, Bonstock (4), Reardon (6), Allen (7) and Stearns. W—Reardon, 3-2. L—Castillo, 1-2. HR—Los Angeles, Baker (14).

Italy-Spain: Soccer's Stirring Draw

By Rob Hughes

MILAN, June 13 (IHT) — So the first layers of this European Championship have all now been peeled back. We have seen in turn the eight competitors, seen the heat and humidity suck the strength out of so many of the older and vital players, and though it took a long time, we finally in Milan last night saw a match resembling the competitiveness and high quality this tournament should provide.

To any American who has been reared on a diet of North American Soccer League, the 0-0 draw between Italy and Spain would be bound to spell boredom. How could they, with their emphasis on results, accept that here — without the contrived nonsense of shoot-outs or penalty kicks — was a beautiful soccer match? It had no goals, yet its canvass was covered with memorable moments of thrust and counterthrust, of fluid Latin cunning and ball control. Without a shadow of a doubt, the most stirring of the four matches.

Luis Menotti, manager of world champion Argentina and a mere visitor this time, had justifiably castigated West Germany's opening victory over Czechoslovakia as "the worst match I have seen in 10 years." In the San Siro Stadium last night, he agreed the action had been of a higher calibrer than any so far this week.

And there are times, too, when a commentator relishes the taste of humble pie. I bow gladly to Ladislao Kubala and his Spaniards — whom I considered too mesmerized by constant change, too inclined to foul their way out of trouble — as they not only shared the honors, but deserved more.

Eyes Have It

After the match, Kubala's serenity, his laughing eyes, told you more than his words. He remained cautiously intent on saying that Spain will be happy to finish third or fourth. He says England is the strongest team in the group. He foxed with us: His adopted countrymen look altogether a determined and accomplished unit.

Kubala confirmed that he is likely to join Barcelona after the tournament, yet by bringing in a superb 19-year-old defender in Miguel Tendillo, he asks us to observe how he builds for Spain's future. Tendillo, who off the field looks a raw youngster, his dark hair close-cropped American-military style, was in action a totally confident and able defender. Maturity in sport is not always a matter of years or even of experience.

Although the clever, attacking midfield player Jesus Zamora was ultimately unanimously approved as Spain's outstanding player on the night, two older generals, Captain Juan Asensi and deep-lying centerforward Enrique Quini, both 31, were the architects of what amounts to a clear moral victory in the enemy's den.

The Latin game is played at a pace that is rarely constant, with men who can hold and shield the ball, who can switch the direction of attacks at a stroke. Asensi and Quini proved precisely that and, if they can perform at that level throughout a tournament that will examine concentration and physical fitness in equal measure to skill, then Spain could yet surprise us all.

Yet Italy lay there brooding. The group favors them still because Italy plays against Belgium, an aging team that may be spent by Wednesday. Morever, Italy's matches are at night, out of the grueling evening heat which England, Spain and Belgium endure twice.

Italy, it must be said, contributed, at least for an hour, to the enjoyment last night. It responded to a welcome from the 52,000-person crowd on hand, which exceeded Manager Enzo Bearzot's hopes and which, like the Argentines in '78, tried through collective willpower to lift its own.

When, after 32 minutes, Giancarlo Antognoni lifted a perceptive 30-yarder into the Spanish goalmouth, and when fullback Claudio Gentile met it with a perfectly timed run and header, it was quite the most exquisite moment of the championship. Alas for Italy, Spain has, as we have seen before, unearthed a goalkeeper of genuine world class, and Luis Arconada's reflexes were positively reptilian.

Oh, yes: The Latins rarely conceal their poison for too long. Italy surrendered Bearzot's apparently creative principles by bringing on its infamous *assassino*, Romeo Benetti, to take care of Quini in the second half; soon after, five minutes of sustained brutality scarred a fine exhibition. When the spite in both camps had been spent, Spain emerged with greater morale and staying power and, indeed, had substitute Juanito's powerful free kick not struck the crossbar and bounced out, the reward would have been victory.

A rattled crossbar in Milan and broken heads in Turin, where England's 1-1 draw with Belgium was wrecked by another outbreak of senseless and drunken hooliganism by English followers on the terraces. A splendid solo goal from Ray Wilkins had given England the lead, but a mistake by fullback Phil Neal allowed Jan Ceulemans to equalize after 29 minutes.

Inside half an hour, both sides had scored. It augured well . . . until the rhythm and positive attacking bent of the play was utterly disrupted by the disgraceful minority fighting with Italian police in full riot uniform.

And, while Turin's authorities met to discuss ways of evicting the English from their pitch, the UEFA committee was in emergency session this afternoon deciding what action to take on soccer's behalf. The committee, in its wisdom, finally decided it would impose a fine of £8,000 against the English F.A. "for the violent and dangerous behavior of their fans."

Iron Bars

That, of course, punishes the majority for a minority of sick and criminally active young people. Some arrived at the ground with weapons that included iron bars, and when persuasion and all else failed, police went in with tear gas. That had the unprecedented result of temporarily stopping play just before halftime, while England's goalkeeper, Ray Clement, and other players on both sides were treated for the effects of the gas.

The Belgians may be entitled to feel they should claim the match by default of the English spectators, but that decision too would be totally unjust to Italy and Spain. And Ron Greenwood, the English manager, stressed after the finish that he felt the interruption did not alter the outcome of the drawn game, in which England had a goal disallowed for an offside decision.

He added, however: "I think this bunch of idiots should put into a ship and thrown out into middle of the sea. As an Englishman, I can't deny I feel ashamed about what happened on the terraces." An aimable man, not given to cynicism or careless remarks, Greenwood clearly reflects the despair of the majority of soccer-lovers in a nation that had been succeeding match by match in restoring worldwide respect for the game's founder country.

The show, however, goes on, in Group 1, where West Germany and Holland had one-goal victories over Czechoslavakia and Greece. The crunch match takes place between the West Germans and Dutch in Naples Saturday. But the heads and tears of everyone from the mayor of Turin to the humblest fan are already attuned to Sunday, when Italy and England meet. For the sake of the sport, someone has two days to try to ensure it is played in safety.

Nicklaus, Weiskopf Lead Open

SPRINGFIELD, N.J., June 13 (NYT) — Jack Nicklaus and Tom Weiskopf, took over the 80th United States Open yesterday with record-tying 63s over the Baltusrol Golf Club course, making them first-round co-leaders by three strokes.

For each it was the best score he had ever shot in a major tournament. They matched the final-round score Johnny Miller shot in winning the 1973 Open.

Mark Hayes, winner of the 1977 Tournament Players' Championship, and Keith Fergus, in his fourth year on the tour, were tied at 66, along with Lon Hinkle. Ray Floyd, who has won 11 tournaments but who never has done well in the Open, was tied at 67 with Jay Haas, a former collegiate champion who has won one event since joining the PGA Tour in 1977, and with Calvin Peete, who has won one tournament since joining the tour in 1971.

U.S., Bending to the Task, Discovers a New Old Sport

William N. Wallace

SBURY COMMON, VT. Horace Davenport rowed 7 seat for the Columbia ew that won the national giate championship at psie during a thunder- 929. He still rows near his Manchester-by-the-Sea, does an old teammate, Bill n an almost daily basis at ork Athletic Club's facili- ers Island.

gians over half a century men discovered the plea- e derived from the oar. sport is being discovered scovered — by hundreds ners in America. Those ill soon be thousands. In ry's body boom, which ut a decade ago with ten- was followed by martial er, running and cross- iing, rowing is about to y.

ort, 75, will take his two 15 and 12, later this the Craftsbury Sculling e to row for a week on ner. The center, first and only one of its kind in the nation, will run five one-week sessions under the direction of Ted Bonanno, head coach of crew at Columbia.

Russell Spring, the center's founder, describes the sculling camp: "It's an opportunity for the beginner, the experienced oarsperson or elite competitors to advance their skills. Each camper is grouped according to ability level and given individual or small-group instruction. There is no age limit. Last year our youngest rower was 9 and the oldest 74."

"It's great, great fun," said Davenport. "We all melt down to the same age. And that lake, Hosmer, is an absolute gem." The U.S. Olympic trials for the flatwater kayak and canoe will be concluded on Lake Hosmer.

Although just plain rowing is only a little more difficult than walking, sculling takes some learning. By definition, a sculler is an oarsman handling two 9½-foot oars while perched on a sliding seat in a long skinny boat made of wood or fiberglass and only a foot wide. The boat, called a single shell or a single, requires balancing with the oars and is easily tipped over.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, founded in 1872, is feeling the resurgence of this old sport. Membership is up to 7,000, an increase of a third in the past 10 years and with more women than ever before.

The core of the sport for decades has been interscholastic and intercollegiate racing in eight-or four-oared shells. After college almost everyone used to give up the sport, but not anymore.

Ten years ago a man named Arthur Martin designed and had built at Kittery Point, Me., the Alden Ocean Shell. It was twice as wide and more seaworthy than a sculling single, far less tippy and relatively inexpensive. What distinguished it from an ordinary rowboat was its sliding seat and light weight — making it easy and fun to row.

The swish of the oars through the water and the smooth transfer of energy as the boat sped ahead duplicated the feel of rowing in the big racing shells. This 16-foot boat gradually found a market, and over 2,000 are being rowed.

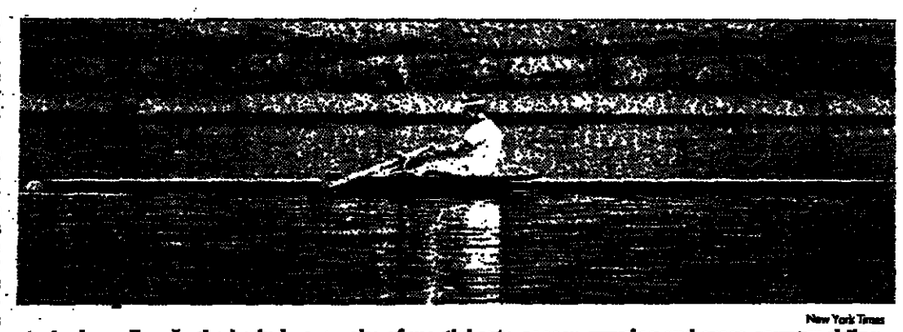
The Ocean shell was made to be a recreational piece of equipment but its users were so enthusiastic they formed their own association and began to sponsor races. The Alden Ocean Shell Association, with 208 members, is the largest of the 270 organizations making up the NAAO and is its chief source of revenue.

Three years ago Martin came out with a more advanced and larger boat called the Martin Trainer. This one was aimed not so much at novices but at former college oarsmen still semi-serious about conditioning and eyeing the major rowing festivals like the Head of the Charles, Head of the Connecticut and Head of the Schuylkill. So numerous have sculling entries become at these regattas that limits are necessary.

Martin now finds his products being copied, and the NAAO magazine, The Oarsman, displays more advertisements for new firms making rowing boats. One of the more popular ones is the Rowcat, a stable twin-hull catamaran single or double built in Norwalk, Conn., by Art Javes.

A retired surgeon, Dr. Ralph Graham of Orange, Calif., is the person behind the Graham Trimline, a series of four exercise boats that fit easily on tops of cars and can go anywhere.

"Rowing," explained Graham, "is the very best method yet devised to maintain physical fitness because it combines both lower and upper body exercise. It beats running, swimming, any sport you want to name. Furthermore you can't hurt yourself."



New York Times

A single sculler: In the body-boom wake of martial arts, soccer, running and cross-country skiing.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Placed Bruce Kison, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Traded Todd Cruz, shortstop, to the Chicago White Sox for Randy Scarbery, pitcher. Assigned Scarbery to Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League.

KANSAS—Recalled Rowly Eastwick, pitcher, from Omaha of the American Association. Optioned Jeff Twitty, pitcher, to Omaha.

NEW YORK—Signed Brent Gladdel and Joe Perna, outfielders; Glenn Robertson, shortstop; and Gerald Kennedy, Sheldon Andrews and Mark Mendez, pitchers.

SEATTLE—Optioned Rodney Craig, outfielder, to Spokane of the Pacific Coast League. Recalled Reggie Walton, outfielder, from Spokane.

National League

CINCINNATI—Signed James Petitbone, pitcher, and David Miley, catcher.

HOUSTON—Signed Mike Sheppard, shortstop, and assigned him to Sarasota of the Gulf Coast League.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOUSTON—Signed Harold Bailey, quarterback; Tim Campbell, defensive end; Miguel Alvarez, kicker; Mike Pennington and Darrell Chapman, defensive backs; Dexter Clay, wide receiver; Donald Echols, tight end; Ricky Harr, free safety; Peter Ince and Darryl Payne, guards; and Carl Roaches, wide receiver.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Perry Harrington, running back, to a series of four one-year contracts.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

PORTLAND—Named Vic Crowe coach.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

SERVICES

VIENNA: STEFAN EZENONER, International Coiffeur, Hotel Hilton, Tel: 75 41 71.

LEGAL SERVICES

IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S.A. Richard S. Goldstein, Esq. will be in his London office from June 12 to June 25 for consultations on all immigration or visa matters. Call in London 01-405-5225 for appointments. In New York: 335 Broadway, Suite 606, N.Y.C. 10013. Telex: 620292.

U.S. IMMIGRATION & VISA matters - Law Office Edward S. Gudeon, 6 The Old Hall, South Grove, London N6. Telex: 261507. Tel: 01 340 1192.

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Art Buchwald

The Mad Computer

WASHINGTON — As if we didn't have enough unthinkable things to think about — we now have to think about a computer going berserk at NORAD and starting World War III. The same computer has malfunctioned three times within the year, thereby alerting U.S. forces to a Soviet attack which was not taking place.

I'm one of those people who believe war is too serious a business to be left to computers.

Buchwald

The day after the foul-up, a blue-ribbon panel of generals and admirals was assigned to investigate what had gone wrong.

They were flown out to NORAD in Colorado Springs to question the computer about the mistake.

"Ask it," one of the generals said, "what went wrong?"

* * *

The colonel started to hit the buttons on the computer, and the printout read, "AS FAR AS I WAS CONCERNED, WE WERE BEING ATTACKED BY SOVIET MISSILES AND I WAS ONLY DOING MY DUTY."

An admiral said, "Find out where it got its information."

The question was fed in and the printout said, "IT WAS JUST A FEELING I HAD. I NEVER DID TRUST THE RUSSIANS."

A general angrily went over to the keyboard and tapped in, "None of us trusts the Russians, but at the same time we don't want to start World War III."

The computer replied, "BETTER DEAD THAN RED."

"Your job is to give us information based on facts," the general told the computer. "You are not programmed to alert the nuclear defense network of this country just because you don't like Communists."

The computer answered, "IT'S TIME WE NUKE THEM BEFORE THEY NUKE US."

The general hit the keys again, "That is not a decision for a computer to make. You took an oath of office when you were installed to only alert us if they fired their missiles first."

"HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WEREN'T GOING TO FIRE THEM?"

"That's not the point," the general tapped in. "You said they HAD fired them."

"I HAD THIS DREAM THAT THEY WERE GOING TO LAUNCH THEM. IT SEEMED JUST LIKE THE REAL THING. IF SOMETHING BAD HAPPENED AND I HADN'T ALERTED ANYONE, I WOULD HAVE FELT TERRIBLE."

An admiral indicated to the general that he wanted to take a crack at the keyboard.

"Do you realize that this is the third time you have given us a false alarm?"

* * *

The computer appeared agitated. "ARE YOU TRYING TO SAY I DON'T KNOW WHAT I'M DOING?"

"No, but you have been working very hard lately, and the pressure can get to the best of us."

"I AM AWARE OF WHAT I WAS FED, AND AS FAR AS I WAS CONCERNED THE DIRTY BOLSHIES HAD LAUNCHED THEIR MISSILES AT THIS COUNTRY IN A FIRST STRIKE ATTACK."

"But you told us before that it was just a feeling, and you had no evidence to back it up."

"YOU'RE TRYING TO CONFUSE ME. YOU'RE ALL AGAINST ME BECAUSE I'M THE ONLY ONE WHO TAKES THE REDS SERIOUSLY. I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE SAYING BEHIND MY BACK. 'CRAZY MARK VII. HE DOESN'T KNOW A REAL ATTACK FROM A FALSE ONE.' WELL, WHEN THE REAL THING HAPPENS, DON'T SAY YOU DIDN'T HAVE PLENTY OF WARNING."

* * *

"Cool it," the admiral typed in. "You're only making things worse. You have a fine record in the service and we don't want to discharge you. But you're not giving us any choice."

"WHAT DO YOU WANT ME TO DO?"

"Could you at least show a little remorse for what you did?"

The final printout read, "BEING A COMPUTER MEANS NEVER HAVING TO SAY YOU'RE SORRY."

Scrutiny on the Bounty

Descendant of Mutineer Fletcher Christian Is Following the Wake of Captain Bligh

By Wayne King

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — William Bligh, the storied villain of the mutiny on the Bounty, was a frustrated father figure whose feeling for his lieutenant, Fletcher Christian, compelled him to the beratings that ultimately drove Christian to mutiny. Or so says 38-year-old Glynn Christian, the great-great-great-great grandson of the mutineer.

The modern-day Mr. Christian has for two years been conducting research for a biography of his ancestor. Glynn Christian, a London writer and restaurant operator, is conducting an expedition this summer to retrace his ancestor's journey after he forced Captain Bligh — the ship captain's naval rank was actually lieutenant — into an open boat at swordpoint and took command of the Bounty, on April 28, 1789.

The expedition will head for the spot 30 miles south of the island of Tafoa where the mutineers took command.

Gathering Breadfruit

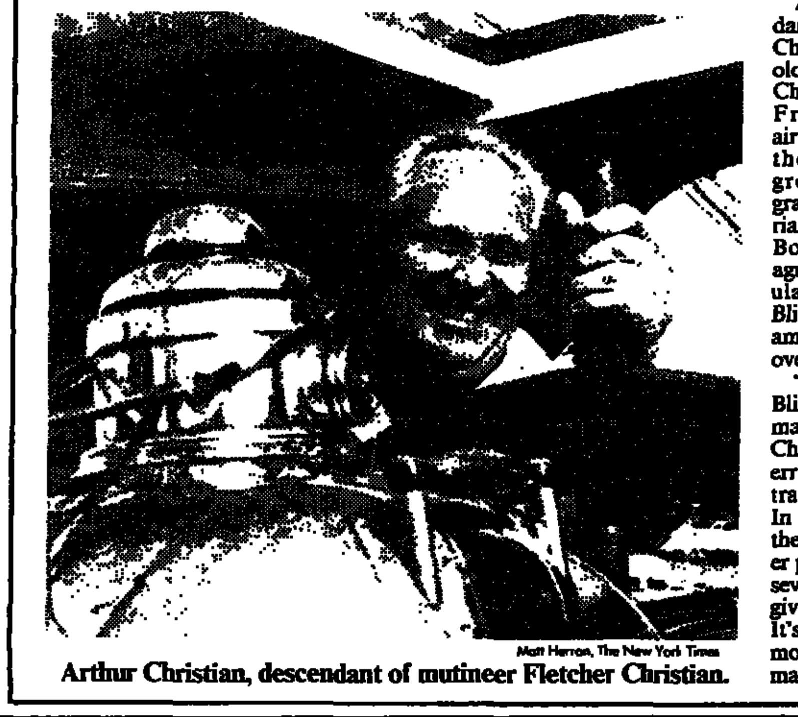
It will also take Christian and the others aboard the 94-foot brigantine Taiyo to Pitcairn, the island 1,350 miles southeast of Tahiti where the original Bligh expedition had gathered breadfruit plants. It was on rocky Pitcairn that the mutineers found a haven. Sixty of Christian's descendants and those of his fellow mutineers live there today.

After the mutiny, Bligh and 18 men loyal to him sailed 3,618 miles to Timor in the East Indies, a voyage of 41 days, and returned to England in 1790. In 1791, he led an expedition to the Pacific in which several mutineers were captured.

'Intense' Relationship

Glynn Christian said that he had completed his research up to the mutiny. "I now know who Fletcher Christian was," he said, "so now I want to take that knowledge to where he went, to where he died, so that when I begin to write, I will have been to every place he had been." He said he believed that his ancestor had bound himself to the commander much as a son to a father.

He said his research supports the conclusion that there was "an intense personal relationship" between 26-year-old Fletcher Christian and 33-year-old William Bligh. Christian, his descendant said, pleaded to join the Bounty's expedition to collect breadfruit plants to be developed as food for slaves in British island colonies of the New World.



Matt Herron, The New York Times

Arthur Christian, descendant of mutineer Fletcher Christian.

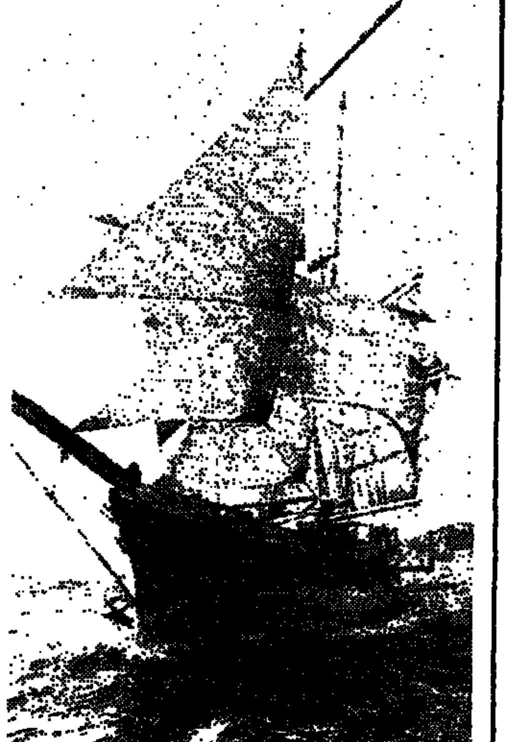
Another descendant of Fletcher Christian, 53-year-old Arthur Munro Christian, a San Francisco-based airline pilot who is the mutineer's great-great-great grandson and historian of the H.M.S. Bounty Society, agrees that the popular portrait of Bligh as a sadistic, ambitious figure is overdrawn.

"I don't think Bligh was a mean man," said Arthur Christian. "He was erratic, he gave contradictory orders. In the days before the mutiny, Fletcher pleaded with him several times not to give such orders. It's part of the testimony at the court-martial. They finally hanged three of them.

"Bligh could be lenient," Arthur Christian went on, "very much so, and he was a champion during times of stress, storms, difficulties. Although Christian said, 'I've been treated like a dog the entire voyage,' the real problems were only in the latter part of the journey, after Tahiti." However, Christian said, Bligh was prone to issuing contradictory orders and subjecting his men, Christian in particular, to humiliation. And then came "the coconut incident."

Suspecting that a pile of coconuts had been pilfered, Bligh questioned each crew member. "When he got to Fletcher," Christian related, "all hell broke loose. He asked, 'Did you take any coconuts?' and Fletcher answered, 'I believe I took one or two.' So Bligh slipped and said, 'Why, you damned hound, you've stolen more than that, you've stolen more than half my coconuts; you're a thief and a scoundrel.' "

Bligh was a vice admiral at the time of his death. Christian reportedly was killed with four other mutineers in a dispute over a shortage of wives. They are believed buried in a common grave. Glynn Christian said he hopes to find his ancestor's bones.



Matt Herron, The New York Times

Taiyo will retrace mutineers' route.

PEOPLE: *Retired Cook, 64, Wins $2.2 Million in Lottery*

He usually plays $2 or $3 a week on the New York State Lottery, **Clyde Murphy**, 64, said, but "I almost didn't play last week, and then I got a feeling, a hunch, that I was going to come into some money." Some money, indeed — $2,274,290. Murphy, who is a widower, was the winner of the largest prize in any weekly lottery game ever held in the United States. Murphy, a retired cook, said he was out paying his electric bill when lottery officials tried to reach him at his home in Brooklyn. He lives there with his sister and brother-in-law, niece, grandniece and 84-year-old mother. It was his sister who told him of his lottery victory. He said he would take an overseas vacation, and added: "I'll plan the rest when I see the money." Exactly how much he will see can't be determined, partly because the prize money will be paid over a 10-year period, and taxes are sure to fluctuate.

* * *

British Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher**, will honor her faithful servants with orders and decorations Saturday. The annual awards, known as the queen's birthday honors, range from **Lord Soames**, who supervised the transition of Rhodesia to black rule under its new name of Zimbabwe, to **Walter Cousins**, who delivers the prime minister's milk. Newspapermen, novelists, a boxer and a jockey were among the other recipients. Soames, 59, was made a Companion of Honor. His wife Mary, daughter of the wartime prime minister, **Winston Churchill**, became a Dame Commander of the British Empire for her work beside her husband in the runup to the independence of Britain's most troublesome colony. Cousins, 65, received the British Empire medal. He has never had a day off work in 50 years with his dairy chain, and retires next month after 10 years as milkman to the prime minister's No. 10 Downing Street residence. The birthday honors are issued as part of celebrations for the monarch's official birthday Saturday. This year's list totals 566 men and 136 women.

* * *

In Sherman Oaks, Calif., critically burned comedian **Richard Pryor** is improving but remains in critical condition from burns he suffered Monday in a fire at his home. The hospital declined comment on police allegations that Pryor was burned when ether exploded as was being used to make a cocai derivative known as "free bas Police said Pryor told burn speci ist Dr. **Jack Grossman** the ether h exploded and set his clothes on f at his Northridge home. But Wednesday the doctors and Pryo lawyer said they had never he Pryor say that. If Pryor continues impove, surgery to remo scorched, dead skin may begin n Tuesday, with skin grafting starti three or four days later, doctors s

* * *

Anyone looking for a $1.1 milli Manhattan duplex? The one sou by jeans designer **Gloria Vanderl** is now available. Vanderbilt, w had filed suit when her bid fo River House apartment was turr down, dropped her court fight, g ing no explanation. She h charged sex discrimination and leged that the apartment's direct worried she might marry black tertainer **Bobby Short**. Apartm officials denied her allegations a contended she did not have money to buy the lavish dwelli Under the termination order, th were no costs or liability to any p ty. The termination frees Ri House from a court ban on selli the apartment to anyone else.

* * *

Sandy Duncan will take th weeks off from her nightly flig over a Broadway stage in the "Peter Pan" — she's heading fo European honeymoon. Duncan tie the knot for the third time wh she weds dancer **Don Correia**, New York Daily News said. T paper said the private wedding be held Aug. 4 if the minister family friend, is available that d Correia this week ended a th year run in the Broadway hit Chorus Line."

* * *

It has been two years since cel **Mstislav Rostropovich** was strip of his Soviet citizenship. But he s folks at Moscow's airport are rude as ever." The music director Washington's National Symph spent an hour, alone and unnotic in the airport last week durin stop on a flight between Paris Japan, according to his secret She said Rostropovich, who car a Swiss passport, bought one of own record albums there and p for it with a credit card.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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